

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

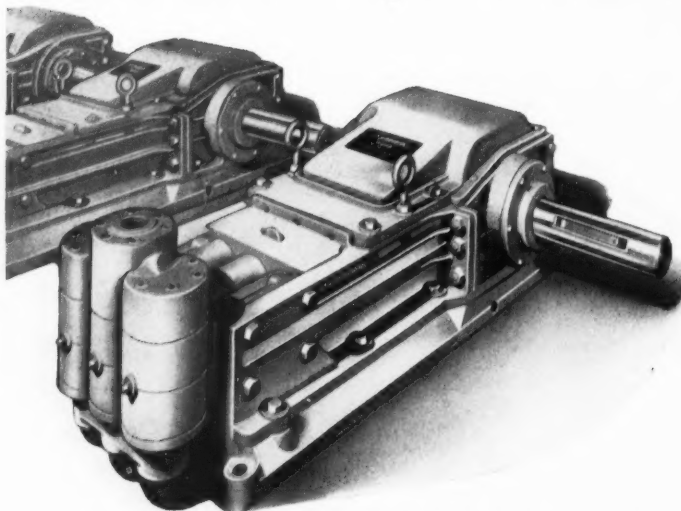
JANUARY 31, 1953



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
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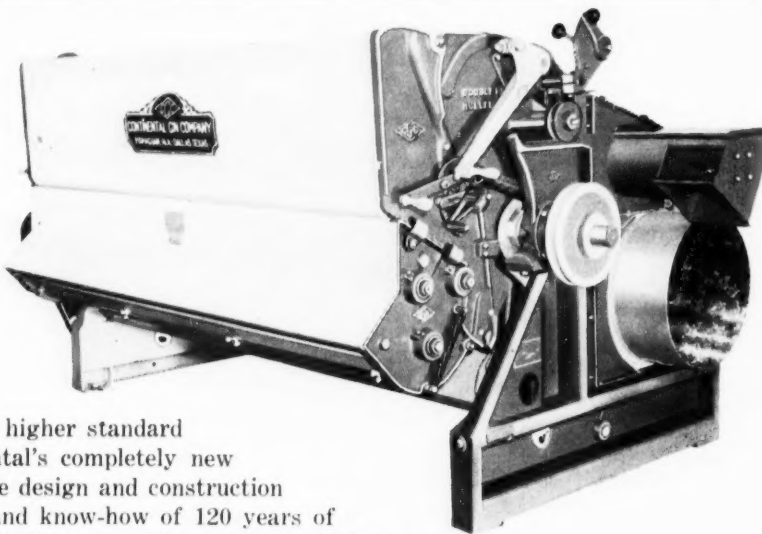
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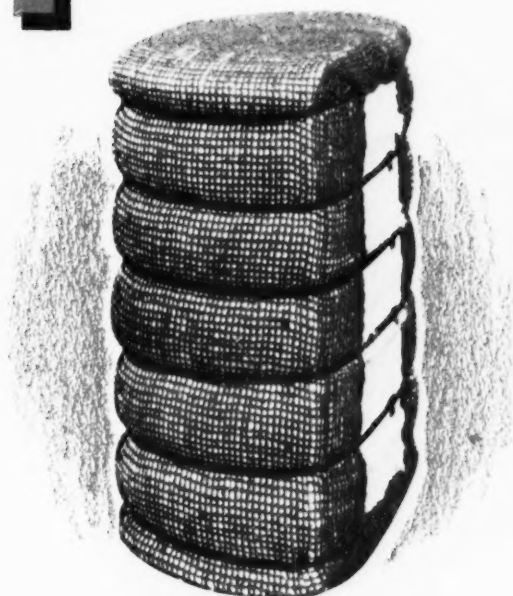
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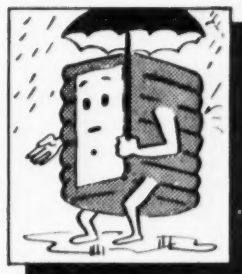
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PRESS

54th
year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
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The Cover

IT'S ONLY about once a year, and then for only a few hours, that we have enough snow in our section for this kind of sport. We agree with most kids that space ships provide the only fittin' way to get anywhere these days, yet these youngsters somehow don't seem bored with it all. The boy in front, especially, wears the expression of a space cadet hell bent for Mars. But he'll come to earth with a bang when Moms calls her pride and joy to dinner.

Photo by Bob Taylor



**A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER
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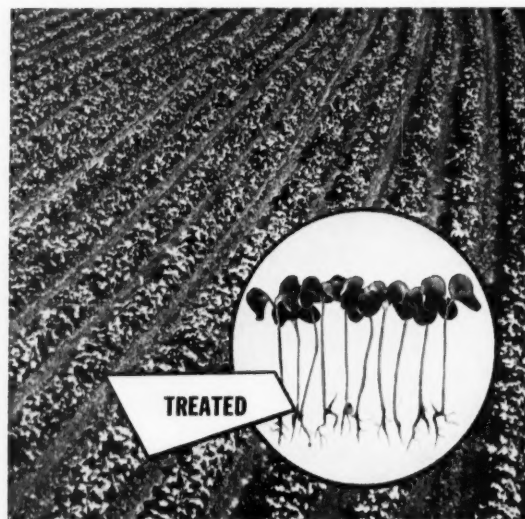
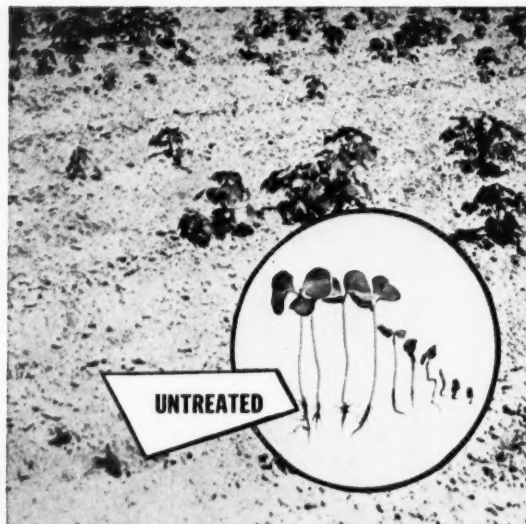


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A. J. CHAPMAN of USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is not happy as he contemplates a field of unpickable cotton destroyed by the pink bollworm in South Texas in 1952.

Poisons and Control Measures Help, but Good Farm Management Is the Best Means of

Checking **PINK BOLLWORMS**

On many South Texas farms last year the pink bollworm caused damage so severe the crop was not worth harvesting. But such losses can be reduced or avoided if the twelve practices listed in this article are carried out with teamwork on the part of farmers, ginners, educational leaders, carriers, processors, control authorities, and others in a position to help.

PINK BOLLWORMS demonstrated their ability to almost completely destroy fields of late-planted cotton over a wide area in 1952. It has been estimated that they caused a \$22,500,000 production loss in 38 South Texas counties during the year. Inspections revealed that the infestation has spread to all but a few cotton-growing counties in the state.

In analyzing the pink bollworm problem, it appears that the pest can be kept in check and cotton production greatly improved by following good practical farm-management practices. Since the pink bollworm spends its life mainly in cotton bolls and seed, the idea is to destroy as many of the insects during the fall and winter as possible. They are very prolific and those that survive the winter reproduce every 25 to 30 days. Each successive generation is larger than the total of all previous generations. This is why late cotton is so severely dam-

aged by the pink bollworm, and why early harvest and stalk destruction are so strongly advocated as effective control measures. It is recognized, however, that there will be times when heavy applications of poison and other drastic control measures will be needed.

The full cooperation of haulers, ginners and processors is necessary in preventing the spread of the pink bollworm. However, the control job rests mainly on the shoulders of the cotton farmer. Progressive growers know that they must produce cotton fast and efficiently to make good yields and a profit. They realize that the only safe crop is the one

that has been marketed. Experience has proved that it is necessary to beat drouth, insects, disease, storms, and early frosts or freezes.

Farm leaders—basing their recommendations on research findings and on the successful experience of growers—have prepared recommendations that they feel will help farmers produce cotton quicker, cheaper and more profitably. They advocate that cotton farmers put into practical operation the following practices:

1. In irrigated sections, thoroughly saturate the soil during the winter months. Moisture greatly reduces the number of pink bollworms that survive. Bolls that

By C. B. SPENCER

Agricultural Director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas

Since late-maturing cotton is especially susceptible to pink bollworm damage, it is essential to plant as early as is considered safe and as good judgment dictates.

2. Plant as early in the season as is considered safe and as good judgment dictates. Planting early is essential for early harvest. A thick, vigorous stand also hastens maturity. The objective should be to leave plants as thick in the drill as possible without loss of production. This will vary from 2 to 4 inches on fertile, well-watered sites, and up to 12 inches on drier sites. It is recommended that all planting seed be culled, treated with a disinfectant and tested for germination.

3. Get the plants off to a fast start. Planting clean, vigorous seed in a warm fertile soil helps to insure a fast start. A soil temperature of around 70 degrees is required for germination. Most growers prefer to plant after the soil temperature (taken with a soil thermometer at 8:00 a.m.) exceeds 70 degrees for several days. Rains after planting lower the soil temperatures and cause a crust to form. The crust excludes air and makes the plants more susceptible to sore shin and other seedling diseases. The use of a crust breaker such as the rotary hoe allows the soil to warm up quicker and gives the plants a better chance to overcome seedling diseases. At the same time, weed and grass seedlings are destroyed. On reasonably clean land, the use of the rotary hoe often cuts the hoe bill in half. Commercial fertilizer is needed to furnish necessary plant food on many soils.

4. Practice early season insect control in all areas where thrips, aphid, flea-hopper or boll weevil—alone or in combination—cause damage every year. The early season control program recommended in the Texas Guide for Control-

ling Cotton Insects insures an earlier set of fruit. This bottom crop is the first to go to the gin and the last affected by drouth and late season insects. The early season control program is also designed to kill off overwintered boll weevils before they have a chance to reproduce.

5. Protect the crop from insects that attack later in the season. Most farmers now realize that the cotton plant furnishes the best available food for many insects. The crop is subject to their attack from the time the plants come up until growth is stopped in the fall. After the early season program is completed (when the oldest squares are 1/3 grown), a sharp lookout for signs of damage should be kept. At the first sign of damage, a careful check should be made to determine the degree and extent of damage. It is felt that more farmers need training in recognizing and evaluating damage. Plans are under way whereby farmers will have an opportunity to receive needed training. Profitable control is secured when the recommendations in The Guide are followed.

6. In irrigated sections, stop watering cotton at least 60 days before the plow-up or average frost date. In South Texas, discontinue watering at least 40 days prior to plow-up deadline. When water supply is cut off, vegetative growth is checked and maturity is hastened. Since it takes about 21 days for the new square to reach the bloom stage and another 45 days from the open bloom to the open boll, little yield is lost. It is felt that the saving in water, the added insurance against insect attack, and other benefits

20,000 PINK BOLLWORMS from a single bale ginned in South Texas, near Corpus Christi, on Aug. 20, 1952.

give them protection are rotted and molds help destroy the pest. The insects that remain are forced to emerge earlier than otherwise. Since reproduction depends almost entirely on the availability of fruiting cotton (squares must be 1/3 grown or larger), many of the moths die without reproducing.

THE ROSETTED BLOOM is the first sign of the pink bollworm in a new crop of cotton. Larva feed on squares but do not prevent blooms from forming. When blooms open the pink bollworm sews the petals together to form rosettes.

LOAD of late-matured, non-pickable cotton in background was so severely damaged by the pink bollworm that it had to be pulled and graded only Low Middling Spot $\frac{1}{8}$ ". The hand-picked cotton shown in trailer in foreground graded Middling 1-1/32". The difference in the market price of the two bales on the day they were ginned was \$95.15. In addition, it required one-third more of the pulled, severely damaged cotton to make a bale.



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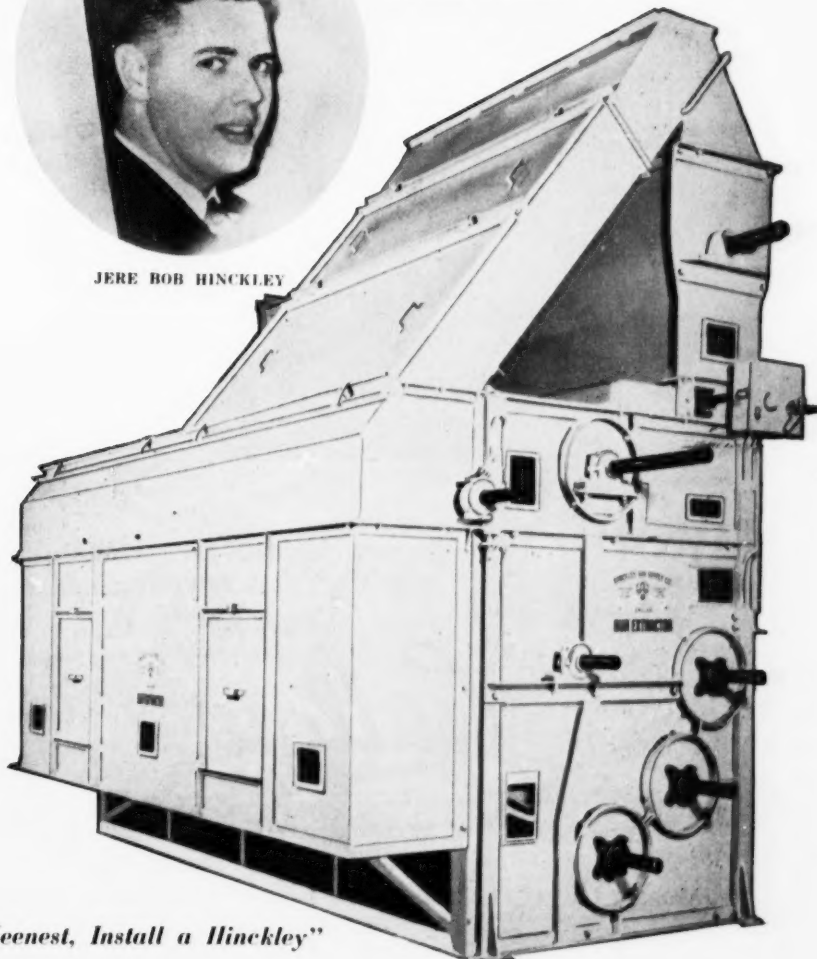


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will offset this possible loss in production.

7. When the crop is mature, harvest quickly and thoroughly. Early, high-yielding crops attract labor and make mechanical harvesting more profitable. The use of leaf killers or defoliants is recommended to speed up maturity and to prepare the plants for more efficient harvest. Plants that have stopped growing are no longer attractive to insects. The less cotton left in the fields, the less danger there is of pink bollworm carryover.

8. Destroy cotton stalks immediately after harvest in areas where the crop can be harvested before frost. The earlier the stalks are cut, the earlier pink bollworm reproduction is stopped. The stalk shredder has proved to be the best tool developed to date for this job. The

fast-moving blades tear up many of the bolls and expose more of the insects to the elements. Tests have shown that shredder-type cutters will kill 70 to 75 percent of the worms, as compared with only 25 percent by roller cutters. Many pink bollworms are destroyed by the heat when stalks are cut in July, August, and September. The longer the pests are exposed to moisture, the fewer survive the winter. In the dry, cold northwest section of the state it is recommended that stalks be left standing until after a hard freeze. It is felt that bolls off the ground have less protection from the cold than those on the ground that are partly covered. An alternate method when stalk destruction is not required is close grazing the stalks with livestock.

9. Plant a fertilized legume cover crop after cotton when feasible. Early harvest

and stalk destruction provide an excellent opportunity for farmers to protect their soil and add fertility needed for profitable farming.

10. Clean up the farm so as to prevent carryover into the next season. Practically all pink bollworms overwinter in cotton bolls, seed cotton or cottonseed that were not properly sterilized. When stalks are cut during extremely hot weather and the residue is scattered thinly over the soil, many pink bollworms are killed by the heat before the land is plowed. Deep plowing that covers crop residues at least four inches is recommended. Picking up loose cotton in the fields, on field roads, around farm premises and other places on the farm is urged. Untreated cottonseed stored on the farm should either be sterilized or properly disposed of well in advance of planting. Plans are being made to provide the necessary facilities for sterilizing in newly infested areas.

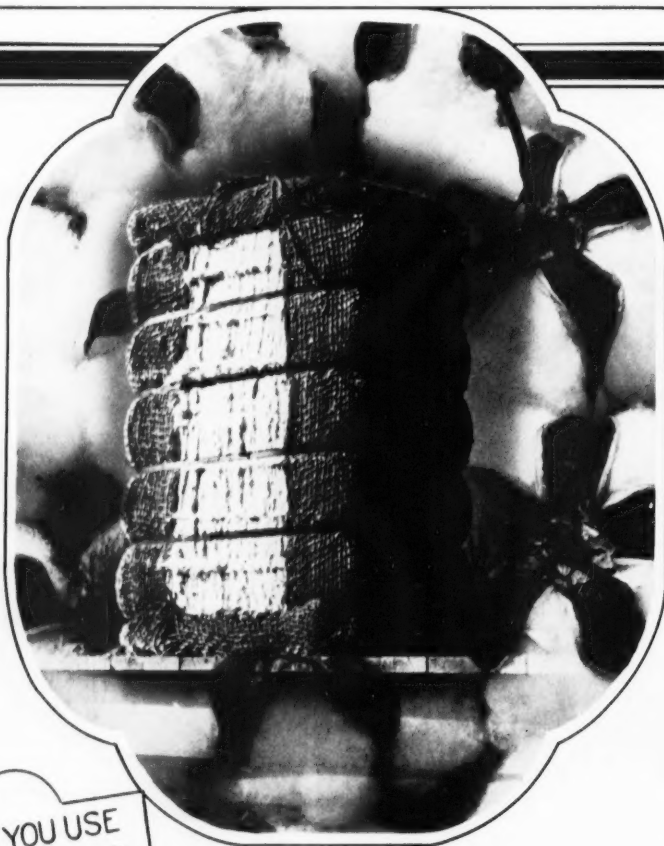
11. Tarping or otherwise covering seed cotton between the farm and the gin will help to prevent spread of pink bollworm infestation. Cotton that falls or blows off between the farm and the gin is a possible source of reinfestation. Covering loads will also prevent loss of seed cotton along the roadside and protect it from damage by rain.

12. Help prevent spread by labor or machines. Farmers can help a lot by checking laborers that leave the farm to see that they do not carry cotton away in their sacks, etc. The same should be true of mechanical harvesting or other equipment that leaves farms in infested areas.

While the farm is the source of pink bollworm infestation, much of the infested material is brought to the gin. This is especially true in sections where the crop is pulled or stripped. Therefore it is up to the ginner to prevent spread and reinfestation from his gin. In infested areas ginneries are required to sterilize cottonseed as a continuous process of ginning. They are also required to burn or otherwise dispose of gin trash in a manner acceptable to pink bollworm control authorities. The gin premises must be thoroughly cleaned up at the end of the season. Lint cotton must be compressed before being released for free movement under permit (roller treatment of lint cotton required in Presidio County). **ALL COTTON PRODUCTS TREATED OR UNTREATED REQUIRE A PERMIT BEFORE THEY CAN BE MOVED OUT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM INFESTED AREAS.**

Yes, pink bollworms are a serious menace, thoroughly capable on severely infested farms of taking all the profit out of growing cotton. But—with teamwork on the part of farmers, ginneries, educational leaders, carriers, processors, control authorities, and others—damage and spread will be kept to a minimum. The practices listed above will help farmers to place cotton on a more profitable basis than is now the case in much of the newly infested area. The 7-Step Cotton Program furnishes a tried and proven organizational setup, through which everyone can contribute. To be successful, however, strong leadership at the county and community levels must be established and working.

■ D. W. MAY has been named director of sales promotion, North Carolina Farmers Cooperative Exchange, Raleigh. He was formerly director of advertising, Consumers Cooperatives, Amarillo, Texas.



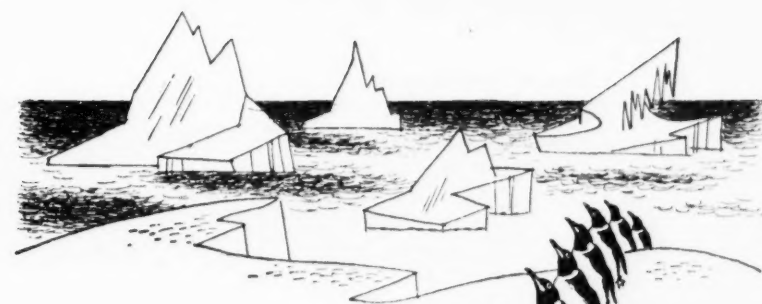
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CG&OMPRESS Photo

The 1953 officers and directors of the National Cotton Council, pictured immediately following adjournment of the Jan. 26-27 meeting in Dallas.

At Dallas, Jan. 26-27

Council Will Use Promotion and Research to Expand Markets

Over all, cotton is strong domestically, except in the industrial field where we are having trouble holding our own. Currently, the export situation is disturbing, but the industry has made plans to combat that problem.

COTTON INDUSTRY leaders from every corner of the Belt paused this week to take a backward glance at the accomplishments of the National Cotton Council as it gathered its forces to build new strength for the future. They had returned to the site of the Council's first annual meeting, held at Dallas in January, 1939.

The organization which came into being at a meeting in Memphis in November, 1938, under the guiding genius of Oscar Johnston, its first president and later, chairman of the board, contemplated with pride a 14-year period of service to cotton almost unprecedented in the annals of American industry.

But it has ever been characteristic of the National Cotton Council to probe the past only to review the lessons it reveals, and to be guided by those lessons in planning wisely for the future strength of cotton.

• Young Sees Fight for Markets—The meeting held January 26-27 in Dallas was the Council's fifteenth. In his annual address to the delegates Council President Harold A. Young of North Little Rock, Ark., told the more than 750 industry leaders present that the cotton industry will fight to defend an expanded market at home and abroad through promotion and research. The period ahead, he asserted, is likely to be characterized by the most vigorous competition for markets by consumer goods of all types.

Expansion of long-time cotton promo-

tion activities was urged by Young, as "there is clear evidence that the synthetic producers will intensify their promotional bids for our markets. We can do no less than answer them in kind."

• Three-Point Export Program — The Council president advocated a three-point program to step up cotton exports:

(1) Resistance to the "rising tide of protectionism which has been so ram-

pant over all the world during the year just passed."

(2) Provision of all possible help to cotton people abroad "who are now moving to build up their own programs of research and promotion to increase cotton consumption."

(3) Development of a stronger program to acquaint foreign buyers "with

(Continued on page 18)

In the Pictures, Opposite Page

■ 1—L. to r.: Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president; Harold A. Young, North Little Rock, president and board chairman; Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, a director and chairman, convention general arrangements committee; and Ed Lipscomb, Memphis, Council sales promotion director, discuss the program.

■ 2—Blake, left, talks with Senator Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina, guest speaker Monday afternoon.

■ 3—Burris C. Jackson, arrangements committee chairman, left, and R. Houghton, chairman, Dallas hospitality committee, confer on one of the details of the meeting.

■ 4—Two Council directors, J. F. McLaurin, left, Bennettsville, S. C., president, National Cotton Ginners' Association, and J. P. Ross, Essex, Mo., president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, seen during a talk in the hotel lobby.

■ 5—Three talented musicians, SMU juniors, charmed the convention with their entertainment at each session. L. to r.: Pat Walker (sister of Donk), who is soloist at Highland Park Presbyterian Church and in the university choir; Georgann Tims, soloist and youth choir director at Oak Lawn Methodist Church; and Sue Traylor, accompanist, who has composed several songs, one of which has been sung by the Highland Park Presbyterian Church choir, in which she sings.

■ 6—The ladies hospitality committee contributed much to the success of the meeting. Three of the committee members, shown at their headquarters in the Adolphus lobby, are, l. to r.: Mrs. Jack J. Stoneham, chairman, Mrs. Karl G. Hunt and Mrs. J. M. Mullarkey.

■ 7—Patricia Ann Mullarkey, Dallas, is presented with a silver plate, suitably inscribed, marking the completion of her year as 1952 Maid of Cotton. Harry S. Baker, Fresno, Calif., Council director, makes the presentation.

■ 8—L. to r.: L. M. Upchurch, Raeford, N. C., crusher and Council director; C. E. Boyce, Charlotte, N. C., Council field staff; Leonard Mobley, Washington, Council foreign trade division; and R. M. Hughes, Greer, S. C., crusher and Council director, chat between sessions.

CG&OMPRESS Photos.



From our Washington Bureau



By **FRED BAILEY**

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Ike To Aid Foreign Trade**—Most significant recent development in Washington to the South's agricultural industry is probably this telling passage from the inaugural address of President Eisenhower:

"We need markets in the world for the surpluses of our farms and of our factories. Equally, we need for these same farms and our factories vital materials and products of distant lands. This basic law of interdependence, so manifest in the commerce of peace, applies with thousand-fold intensity in the event of war."

Southern commodity interests in the nation's capital are highlighting this passage as definite proof of the new President's determination to firm up the farm export market, through liberalized foreign trade policies. While more liberal trade would mean more U.S. purchases from abroad to bring lagging imports into line with exports, the South would benefit more than other U.S. areas in terms of added sales.

Cotton, tobacco, and other Southern crops are leading U.S. export items, historically in greatest demand by foreign nations.

Note: Rep. Jamie Whitten of Mississippi has introduced a trade bill aimed at encouraging U.S. farm exports, particularly commodities "in excess" of defense and domestic demands. The Agriculture Secretary would keep President Eisenhower up to date on such commodities.

• **Regrouping in USDA** — Few heads were chopped off and no agencies were eliminated in the recent Benson move to regroup USDA functions into four major divisions, but the action is a fore-taste of things to come.

Washington sees in the regrouping definite confirmation of earlier forecasts that the Secretary means to sever communication lines between the Production Marketing Administration in Washington, and its 75,000 full- and part-time employees in states and counties. That eventuality was more than hinted in a footnote to the Benson reorganization action that says PMA field services and facilities are still in business, but only for "an interim period."

The new USDA bosses also threw a haymaker at their Democratic political opponents, charging that the USDA has "swollen into a huge bureaucracy of 20 agencies and bureaus in the last 20 years." Benson's regrouping does nothing much to change that alleged condition, but he promised that the department "is getting a major overhauling."

• **Seven Key Men**—Appointment of men to head the four major groupings at USDA pretty well completes the department's new high command. Seven men, besides the Secretary himself and Undersecretary True D. Morse, are to set the tone and policies of USDA.

The new big brass, to a man, is expected to share Boss Benson's philosophy that the federal government now does for the nation's farmer too many things that he could be doing for himself. The pattern of major appointments highlights these future prospects of special interest to Southern agriculture:

(1) USDA top hands are to be more sympathetic than their predecessors toward processors, distributors, and other "middlemen."

(2) More attention is to be given to marketing problems, especially to plans for marketing surpluses without reliance on government aid.

(3) Backgrounds of top appointees indicate that the USDA leaders know more about the West than any other section of the country . . . also that their experience tends to emphasize importance of the land grant colleges, the farmer co-operatives, the Farm Bureau, and the Extension Service.

The "Big Seven" to be closest to Benson and Morse are:

John H. Davis, farm boy from Missouri and Iowa, one-time head of the Council of Farmer-Cooperatives; more recently general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corp. Davis heads the all-important price support operations of USDA, or "Commodity Marketing and Adjustment," one of the four major groupings in the Benson reshuffle. The division includes the Commodity Credit Corporation, Federal Crop Insurance, Commodity Exchange Authority, and PMA. (New head of the PMA, Howard H. Gordon, Richmond, Va., reports to Davis, another indication of the waning influence of this agency.)

J. Earl Coke, named Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, nominally USDA's number three man, heads "Research, Extension, and Land-Use." Formerly Extension Director in California, Coke takes over all of the department's soil and water work, including responsibility for conservation payments to farmers. The payments program previously has been handled by PMA.

Romeo E. Short. His appointment to head USDA credit agencies indicates Benson's intentions to work closely with the Farm Bureau, and pays regard to the South. Short is from Arkansas, and comes to his new job from service as the Bureau's vice-president.

Richard D. Aplin of Boston, formerly milk marketing administrator in Massachusetts, heads USDA administrative offices, including the Office of Information, Personnel, and "housekeeping" functions, such as plant and budget.

Remaining three of the "Big Seven" are specialists who will be largely unidentified with particular USDA agencies, but whose influence is to be felt.

D. K. Broadhead, California manufacturer of radio transcriptions and electronics, is to be executive assistant to

Benson. A one-time executive with Safeway food stores, he is familiar with marketing problems.

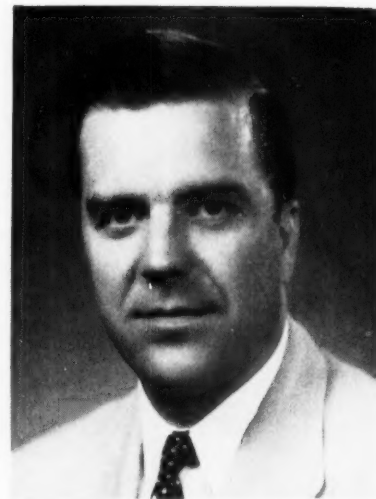
Don Paarlberg, economist from Purdue University in Indiana, is the Secretary's top economic counsellor.

Karl Loos, Washington attorney, is to be chief legal counsel to Benson, in charge of the Office of Solicitor. Loos has represented a variety of commodity interests in private practice here.

• **Trouble with Congress** — Don't look now, but Benson and his team already are having troubles with the group most important for them to please—the Congress, or "Board of Directors" of citizen-stockholders in the federal government.

Fact is that some influential farm legislators are complaining, usually privately, that the Secretary has made decisions and sudden moves without consulting them in advance. Consultation with Congress may not always be helpful in getting work done, but it's advisable if a government executive wishes to keep his job.

Big Benson problem with Congress in the future promises to be price supports. He would like to de-emphasize these, but slipping commodity markets are leading many lawmakers to contrary thinking. Legislation already has been introduced to guarantee 90 percent of parity support through 1957 for the basic crops—cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts, wheat, and corn.



Bredeson in Southwest for V.D. Anderson Company

DEAN K. BREDESON (above) has been appointed by the V. D. Anderson Company, manufacturers of oil milling equipment, as sales engineer of the Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico territories, with headquarters in Texas, effective immediately. He formerly covered the Memphis territory for Anderson. At present he can be contacted through V. D. Anderson Company sales office in Cleveland, Ohio. In addition to his experience with Anderson, he was a former oil mill superintendent for Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., serving as plant manager of the Cargill plant at Savage, Minn. He also directed the erection and renovating of various oil mills for the company, trained personnel for the operation of both Expeller and solvent extraction plants, and had numerous other responsibilities.

As Viewed from

The "PRESS" Box

• Seen or Heard in Dallas

NOT ON THE PROGRAM, but of interest, were many of the cotton industry activities seen or heard around the hotel lobbies during the National Cotton Council convention in Dallas. Influenza vied with cotton as a topic of conversation, as many of those attending compared notes on their experience with the "bug" or explained that flu accounted for the absence of delegates or wives who had expected to be in Dallas.

Prospective cotton acreage was another popular lobby topic, with many guessing that acreage in their state would be about as large, perhaps above 1952, if the lint price is 35 cents or more at planting time. The prospect of acreage controls in 1954 also will be an influence on this season's plantings, most observers feel.

Bob Patterson, Trenton, Tenn., crusher, spent part of his time visiting with his brother, R. J. Patterson, recently made superintendent at Traders Oil Mill Co., Fort Worth, after having been with The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. mill at Uniontown, Ala.

You don't have to go to Florida to get a sun tan. S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hillsboro, Texas, crusher, was displaying a nice tan at the convention which he claims he got

when his wife put him to work planting onions.

J. H. Williams, Natchitoches, La., ginner, says he hopes Texans will keep their pink bollworms on the Texas side of the Sabine, as Louisiana is just learning how to control the boll weevil and wants no new pests to battle.

W. P. Lanier, Atlanta, president, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association, is well pleased with the good being done for cotton by the five-acre cotton contest and state Maid of Cotton program in that state.

Colonel T. H. Baker, Jr., Memphis, expects to be released from active duty with the Army Air Corps March 15. Harrie and his wife, daughter of former Dean E. J. Kyle of Texas A. & M., have many friends throughout the crushing industry.

Oklahoma's "Bill" Rascoe, Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange official, beat her luggage to Dallas, and was busy sending out tracers for it when we first saw her in the Adolphus lobby.

Amon G. Carter, ardent Fort Worth booster who always brings his lunch when he has to go to Dallas, will be pleased to hear about E. J. Swint, Jonesboro, R. H. Swint, Orchard Hill, and Fred G. Guerry, Montezuma, Ga. These three ginner didn't bring their lunch to

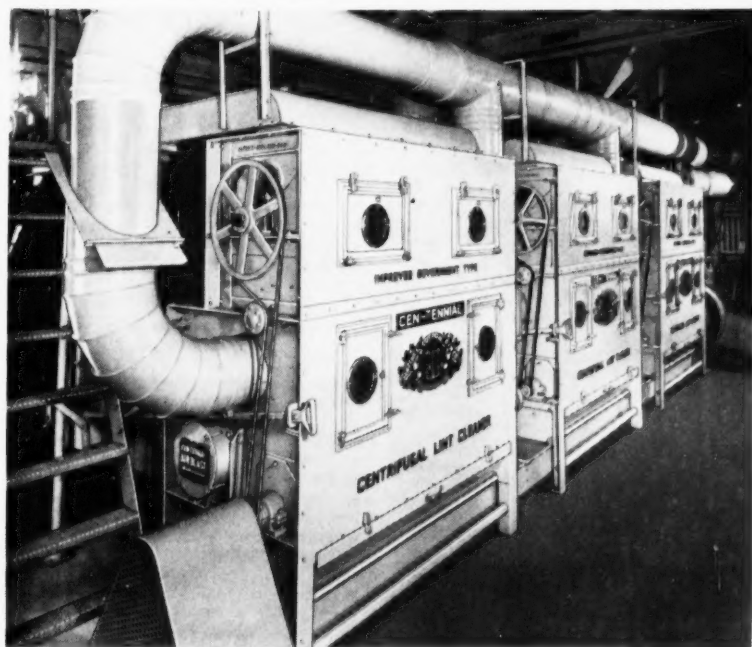
Dallas, but slipped away to lunch in Fort Worth on the Sunday before the Council's general sessions opened.

• 19 S. Cleveland, Memphis

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS are reminded not to forget, when they are in Memphis, that the offices of the National Cottonseed Products Association are no longer in the Sterick Building. The new address, reported a few weeks ago, is 19 S. Cleveland. The NCPA offices, just a few minutes' ride from downtown Memphis by cab or bus, are on the ground floor. So all you have to do is open the door and walk right in. A little better, we think, than a long ride on a crowded elevator. Just inside, you'll find Miss Creath and Mrs. Martin, ready with their usual pleasant greeting. At your right, as you enter, in the order named, are the offices of Executive Vice-President T. H. Gregory, Secretary-Treasurer S. M. Harmon, and Economist John F. Moloney. Walk to the back, go through a door, and you'll see ample space for storage and mimeographing of the NCPA News Letter. Be sure to visit the new NCPA offices next time you're in Memphis. We are sure you'll like them.

• Bring Those Clubs

W. B. STONE, Cairo, Ill., president of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association, urges those planning to attend the association's convention, April 13-14 at the Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss., to come early and bring their golf clubs. The convention is being held on Monday and Tuesday, offering an opportunity for a weekend of golf and other recreation before getting down to business.



FOR CLEANER COTTON WITHOUT WASTE INSTALL CEN-TENNIAL IMPROVED GOVERNMENT TYPE CENTRIFUGAL LINT CLEANERS.

May be easily installed behind any make or type of gin.

Either submerged or elevated lint flue may be used.

Lint cleaners are completely enclosed eliminating the continuous use of an extra man for operation.

Three stand installation pictured at left.

Write for Bulletin 51-L

CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS

COLUMBUS, GA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

**To Council Officers,
Directors, Staff
Members and Delegates:**

WE ARE HONORED that you chose Dallas for your Fifteenth Annual Meeting. It was grand having you here! Working with the Council for cotton has been a happy privilege during these eventful 15 years. To each of you our hearty congratulations for your faithful, efficient and effective service to a great industry!

**The Cotton Gin and Oil
Mill Press Staff.**

Cotton Council

(Continued from page 14)

the great story of quality improvement in U.S. cotton."

• **More Research and Education Needed**—Young emphasized that greater programs of research and education are needed in the cotton industry's fight to meet competition both at home and abroad.

• **New Plan of Election**—The Council made major changes in its set up at the Dallas meeting, in line with the requests of the two leaders who have served as its heads throughout its 14 years.

The resignation of Oscar Johnston as chairman of the board was accepted but he was named to the new position of founder and honorary chairman in recognition of the fact that "the Cotton Council is his monument."

A second change is the plan proposed in his presidential address by Harold Young, who has served as president for five years, succeeding Johnston, who was president for nine years. Expressing the conviction that the Council should have a new president each year, Young outlined the following plan which was adopted:

The president will be a producer one year out of each two, with the presidency rotated among the other five interests in the intervening years. After one year, the retiring president becomes the chairman of the board of directors the next year; serves as chairman of the operating policy committee the second year; is chairman of the budget committee the third year; and becomes chairman of the executive committee the fourth year.

The new board of directors, meeting Tuesday afternoon, decided to implement this plan as soon as possible, but re-elected in the interim the 1952 officers, making Young chairman of the board as well as president. Other officers renamed are: L. T. Barringer, Memphis; A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla.; and H. L. Wingate, vice-presidents; W. T. Wynne, Greenville, Miss., treasurer; Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president; and Robert R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., and Lamar Fleming, Jr., Houston, advisors to the board.

The 1953 board of directors consists of:

• **Representing Producers** — George G.

Chance, Bryan, Texas; J. H. Henry, Melrose, La.; Walter L. Randolph, Montgomery, Ala.; Delmar Roberts, Anthony, N. M.; Boswell Stevens, Macon, Miss.

• **Representing Ginners** — Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernon, Texas; Harry S. Baker, Fresno, Calif.; Garner M. Lester, Jackson, Miss.; J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S. C.; J. P. Ross, Essex, Mo.

• **Representing Warehousemen**—Thomas N. Durst, Columbia, S. C.; B. L. Anderson, Ft. Worth, Texas; Norris C. Blackburn, Memphis, Tenn.; W. H. Smith, Galveston, Texas; Charles F. Manly, West Memphis, Ark.

• **Representing Merchants** — Robert W. Dickey, Phoenix, Ariz.; Burriss C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas; C. D. Tuller, Atlanta, Ga.; Sid Y. West, Memphis, Tenn.; Ben J. Williams, New Orleans, La.

• **Representing Crushers**—G. E. Covington, Magnolia, Miss.; O. L. Frost, Bakersfield, Calif.; R. M. Hughes, Greer, S. C.; George A. Simmons, Lubbock, Texas; L. M. Upchurch, Raeford, N. C.

• **Representing Spinners** — A. B. Emmert, Danville, Va.; Charles C. Hertwig, Macon, Ga.; J. Craig Smith, Sylacauga, Ala.; Fred W. Symmes, Greenville, S. C.; A. K. Winget, Albemarle, N. C.

• **Senator Maybank Addresses Delegates** — U.S. Senator Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina, guest speaker Monday afternoon, emphasized that the true purpose of good government is to conserve and foster the development of economic strength.

"Given conditions of sound economics and reasonable governmental philosophy, world trade and American trade with it will flourish as never before," he added.

• **Welch Reviews Mechanization Progress**—In reviewing production and marketing since 1939, Claude L. Welch, director of the Council's division of production and marketing, told the delegates that cotton growers' biggest problems in the years following have been identified with the migration of workers away from Cotton Belt farms.

"Farmers, in order to hold down costs, had to do a better job of using the labor that was available," he explained. "To keep cotton both profitable and competitive, they had to get higher output of cotton per worker."

Among many other developments in efficient production during the 1940-1952 period, Welch listed the following:

(1) Increase in chemical defoliation of cotton from practically nothing to approximately three million acres.

(2) Increase in herbicidal weed control from almost none to 300,000 acres.

(3) Increase in fertilization from 22.9 pounds of plant nutrients per acre to 37.3 pounds.

(4) Combination of several individual operations, such as insect control, cultivating and weed control, into one overall operation performed at the same time.

(5) Planting of better adapted varieties of cotton.

Welch pointed out to the delegates that improvements in production efficiency since 1939 have been accompanied by improvements in cotton quality. Ginners have done an excellent job helping to maintain cotton's inherent quality, he said.

But, Welch declared, despite all advances in production efficiency and quality, cotton still faces major problems in the area of production and marketing.

• **Dunn Reports on the Foreign Trade Outlook** — Read P. Dunn, Jr., Washington, foreign trade director of the Council, told the delegates that over the long range, foreign nations offer strong potential markets for U.S. cotton, but it is going to take hard work to convert those potentials into reality.

The Council's foreign trade director expressed the belief that there is little likelihood of any large-scale increases

(Continued on page 22)



**Rogers Resigns from NCPA
Educational Service**

J. VAN ROGERS, JR., southeastern field representative for the NCPA Educational Service since 1947, has resigned his position, effective Feb. 1, according to Educational Director A. L. Ward, Dallas. Rogers is leaving his work with the Educational Service to become associated with the Southwest Potash Corporation as southwestern sales representative with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark. He is pleased that his new work will enable him to maintain close contact with those oil mill people in his territory who are also engaged in manufacturing fertilizers.

Ward expressed his own personal regret, as well as that of the industry, in the loss of the services of Rogers. In announcing acceptance of the resignation he said, "Van has a cooperative spirit and wonderful personality and has always demonstrated a fine sense of duty and aggressiveness which enabled him to do outstanding work for our industry in the Southeast. His universal popularity among mill people and agricultural producers and leaders alike is testimony to his ability and his outstanding contributions." Rogers was especially active in many programs designed to increase the use of cottonseed feed products in livestock rations and to increase the supply of cottonseed and other raw materials for mills to crush.

According to Ward, plans are already being pushed to secure the services of a highly qualified young man to carry on the work in the territory left vacant by Roger's resignation. An announcement on the appointment is expected soon.

PROOF OF PROFITS

from

Statifier* Moisture Restoration

Gins can not afford to turn off the Statifier lint slide misting nozzles to make a comparative test for staple length of the same kind of cotton pressed without moisture, and pressed with Statifier moisture restoration. But when there is an electric power failure in a gas or diesel-powered gin a comparative test is made, as Statifier units use electric power.

Here is the PMA classing office report for 16 bales pressed without restoring moisture: There were 9-26's - 6-28's and 1-29.

Here is the PMA classification of 10 bales pressed after electric power was restored and 8 pounds per bale of Statifier wet water solution added: Dry, twisted fibers were straightened, there were no 26's - 5-28's and 5-29's.

This information is from Mr. Roy Forkner, owner of the Canyon Gin, RFD No. 1, Lubbock, Texas, president of the Plains Ginners' Association whose members will gin more than one million bales this season.

STATIFIER CONCENTRATE MAKES THE WET WATER SOLUTION AND IS SOLD BY: Lummus Cotton Gin Company, Memphis, Tenn., The Murray Company of Texas, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., The Murray Company of Texas, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, and Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark.

Write for Bulletins: "MOISTURE MEANS MONEY" and "STATIFIER CONCENTRATE TESTS"

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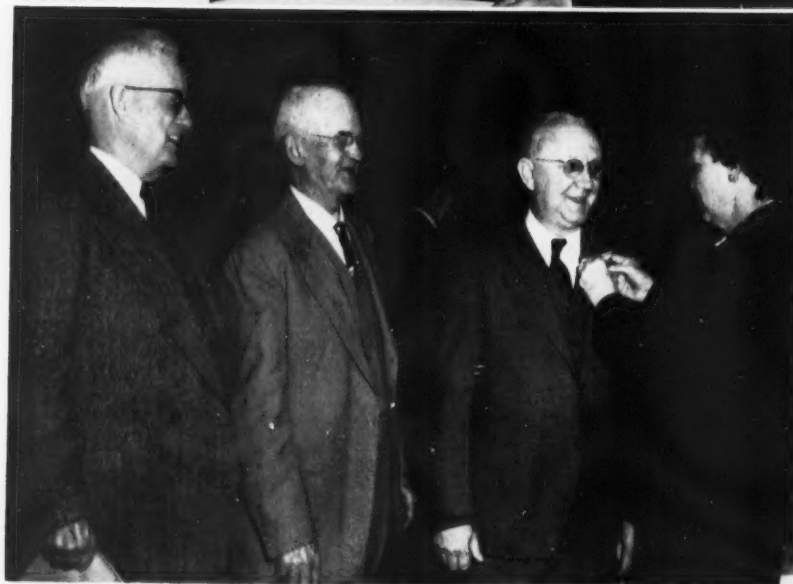
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At Annual Convention

Ginners in Alabama Plan New Programs

■ MONTGOMERY meeting makes plans for rendering wider services. Officers re-elected for 1953.

Plans for an expanded program of service to the ginning industry of the state and for increasing association membership were drafted at the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association Jan. 21-22 at the Whitley Hotel in Montgomery.

Officers of the association who were re-elected for 1953 are Joe Fleming, Huntsville, president; J. A. Thompson, Troy, vice-president; Lawrence Ennis, Jr., Auburn, secretary; and Joe Bob Elliott, Athens, treasurer.

New directors elected for 1953 are W. J. Chandler, Moundville, and O. R. Hipp, Andalusia. Directors re-elected are Judge Sam High, Ashville; N. B. Ware, Tusculumbia; F. W. Hurston, Cullman; T. P. Bradford, Altoona; C. D. Patterson, Decatur; Ralph Norman, Fort Deposit; Sam Englehardt, Shorter; H. E. Donaldson, Opp; Harry Nance, Huntsville; Jackie Morgan, Albertville; Claude Tindell, Graceville, Fla.; M. M. Paschall, Uniontown; and Thompson.

Fleming, Norman and Donaldson were elected to the board of directors of the National Cotton Ginners' Association; and Patterson, High and Thompson were named delegate members of the National Cotton Council.

Following thorough discussion, plans made for a wider program of association activities include the holding of a series of area meetings to explain to ginners of the state what the association will do

(Continued on page 25)

Photoviews of Alabama Ginners' Convention

■ TOP: L. to r.: Joe Fleming, Huntsville, and Lawrence Ennis, Jr., Auburn, who were re-elected president and secretary, respectively, of the Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association at the twenty-eighth annual convention Jan. 21-22 at Montgomery. Not shown in the picture are J. A. Thompson, Troy, vice-president, and Joe Bob Elliott, Athens, treasurer, who also were re-elected.

■ CENTER: W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president, National Cotton Ginners' Association, addresses the convention as Jack Criswell, Memphis, National Cotton Council, also a convention speaker, listens intently.

■ BOTTOM: L. to r.: Judge Sam High, Ashville, and C. D. Patterson, Decatur, association directors, look on as J. A. Bates, Selma, district manager, The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., receives his badge from Mrs. T. R. Cain, Montgomery, wife of the executive secretary of the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association, who assisted with convention registration.

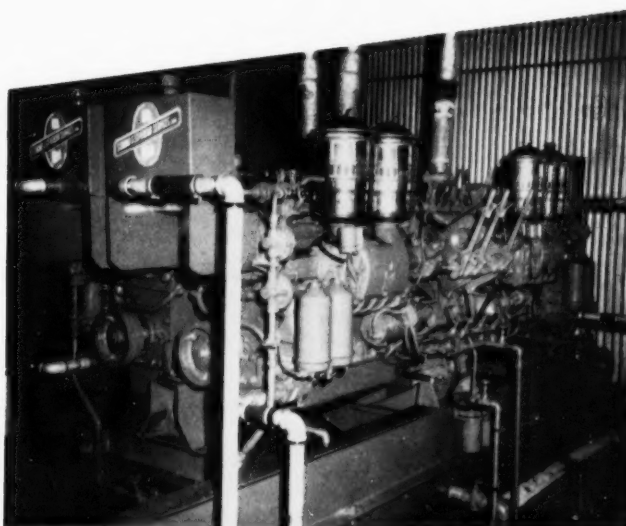
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of hundreds of Texas ginners ...**

GM DIESELS ARE THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND SATISFACTORY FROM EVERY STANDPOINT

A lot of improvements have been made in cotton gin operation during the past five years. One of the most important has been in cotton gin power! GM Dual Fuel Diesel Engines have positively established new standards for operating efficiency and dependability.

General Motors Diesel Engines provide a wider flexibility of fuel selection (either Diesel fuel or low cost natural gas) . . . lower installation costs (output shaft speeds that permit either direct connection to line shaft or belt drive) . . . lower operating costs (as little as 18c a bale) . . . instant push-button starting.

IN ADDITION: When you deal with Stewart & Stevenson Services, you get a complete turn key installation . . . designed and engineered for your specific application and guaranteed to do the job it is designed to do. Stewart & Stevenson engineers have the experience and "know-how" that comes only from actual experience of having installed more Diesel engines over a wider range of applications than any other distributor of Diesel engines in the nation. Contact your Stewart & Stevenson branch today and get all the details of GM's new standard of performance. No obligation, of course. Ask about our lease-rental plan.



425 Continuous H.P. Model 18103 (Cotton Gin Model) General Motors Diesel powering a completely equipped, newest Model Murray 4-90 Gin.

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THE NATION'S LARGEST DISTRIBUTORS OF GM DIESEL ENGINES

In Charlotte, Feb. 16-17-18

Carolinas Ginners Plan Convention

■ **FORUMS on ginning problems, fashion show among features on program. Secretary Benson invited to speak.**

Talks by agricultural and cotton industry authorities, forums on ginning problems and entertainment features are scheduled for the annual convention of the Carolinas Ginners Association, Feb. 16-17-18, at the Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

Registration begins at 3:30 p.m. Monday, Feb. 16 and the association's directors will meet that afternoon. There also will be a golf tournament Monday and Tuesday afternoon.

An opening business session at 10 a.m. Tuesday will be followed by talks by Clifton Kirkpatrick, Memphis, National Cotton Council; M. R. Powers, formerly with the Edisto Experiment Station; T. B. Upchurch, Jr., Raeford, N. C.; and Harry W. Clody, North Carolina insurance executive.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has been invited to address the convention.

A fashion show for ladies Tuesday noon and the annual banquet Tuesday evening are scheduled.

Wednesday's program will be principally technical. S. A. Williams, South Carolina Extension cotton ginning specialist, will be moderator of a discussion on mechanically harvested cotton and its effect on gin operations. Fred P. Johnson, North Carolina ginning specialist, will lead a discussion on the ginner's role as the initial cotton buyer. C. A. Bennett, Stoneville, Miss., and J. C. Oglesbee, Atlanta, Ga.; ginning authorities, will take part in the program.

Dr. W. T. Ferrier, Clemson College, will discuss the economics of cotton marketing, and a cotton grower will report on his experience in using a mechanical picker.

Association officers are M. W. Tilghman, Dunn, N. C., president; Frank M. Wannamaker, St. Matthews, S. C., vice-president; Clyde Upchurch, Jr., Raeford, N. C.; vice-president; and C. H. Hardy, Dunn, N. C., executive secretary.

Cotton Council

(Continued from page 18)

in cotton production outside the U.S. at any time in the near future.

Dunn said that on the basis of population increases throughout the world it can be expected that cotton consumption will increase. He pointed out, however, that the demand for textiles is elastic and particularly so at the lower income levels.

Dunn said that the solution of the problem of maintaining U.S. exports of cotton, cotton textiles, and cottonseed products may involve adjustments in the over-all foreign policy and changes in trade policy on the part of the U.S. and its customers.

■ **Dr. Horne Reports on U.S. Cotton Consumption** — Reporting on domestic cotton consumption, the Council's chief economist, Dr. M. K. Horne, said normal

domestic consumption today is three million bales greater than during the pre-World War II period. Domestic consumption was 9.3 million bales in calendar year 1952, and this is "pretty close" to what the industry may regard as a normal average unless there are drastic changes in the military program, Dr. Horne declared.

Since the 1930's cotton has held its position as the dominant fiber in the household market. Dr. Horne voiced optimism for cotton's future in the apparel and household markets and said that over the 12 years from 1939 to 1951, the consumption of all textiles in apparel and household uses increased by 3-1/3 pounds per capita.

But, he told the delegates, cotton has failed to show gains in industrial products.

■ **Newsom Ill** — Herschel D. Newsom, master of the National Grange, scheduled to address the convention Tuesday morning, was unable to be in Dallas because of illness but sent a message of regret to the meeting.

■ **Banks Young Reports on Washington Activities**—After a long up-hill fight, the cotton industry achieved a significant victory in halting a vast government-subsidized expansion of synthetic fibers, J. Banks Young, Washington representative of the Council, told the delegates.

In his review of Washington activities, Young also pointed to intensified efforts that were made in 1952 to obtain more adequate recognition for research and education in agriculture.

In the field of price controls, Young recalled that in 1952 administrative relief was obtained for almost the entire cotton industry.

In the field of farm labor the Council, together with other agricultural groups, urged the enactment of the necessary amendments to U.S. immigration laws demanded by the Mexican government and agreed to by the U.S., as a condition for continuing the flow of Mexican workers into this country. This was accomplished in time to assure workers for cultivating and harvesting the 1952 cotton crop.

However, although some improvements have been noted in the Mexican labor situation, Young warned that an attempt is being made to use the program to establish minimum wages for agricultural workers.

■ **Bennett Emphasizes Need for More Research**—Speaking on the need for intensified agricultural research, Alonzo Bennett, chairman of the Council's utilization research committee, declared that there is a growing concern among farm leaders over the neglect of agricultural research in the U.S.

Bennett declared that, if cotton research does not keep pace, cotton's markets will suffer and the income of cotton producers will fall off.

■ **Kirkpatrick Reports Stronger Support** — Council Field Service Director Clifton Kirkpatrick reported to the delegates that producer-ginner participation in the Council's finance plan has risen to more than 60 percent on the 1952-53 crop as compared with 56.7 percent for the previous season. This reflects a further upswing in sign-ups which have risen steadily from 47 percent four years ago.

In the degree of participation in the Council's finance plan for other branches of the industry, Kirkpatrick reported that for the 1952-53 crop, 70 percent of

spindles in cotton are signed. Also, agreements are in on 64 percent of cotton handled by shippers, 61 percent of cottonseed crushed by oil mills, and 84 percent of cotton shipped by warehouses. This record, he said, equals that of last year with the sign-up drive not yet completed. Additional agreements are expected to come in, he stated.

■ **Diseases Cost Farmers \$50 Million Annually** — Increasing interest in lint and seed losses through cotton diseases was reflected in a report by Leonard Lett of the Council's division of production and marketing. Diseases, he said, are costing the cotton farmer at least 50 million dollars annually. This figure is based on crop reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which gives an estimate of the reduction in cotton yields due to cotton diseases.

"Actually," Lett said, "total damage may be much higher than this estimate. Cotton farmers are not as familiar with the symptoms of plant diseases as they

(Continued on page 23)

At Galveston, Feb. 8-9-10

Duggan, Brooks on Ginners' Program

■ **TEXAS cooperative groups plan joint convention. Pink bollworm panel, entertainment features scheduled.**

I. W. Duggan, Washington, governor, Farm Credit Administration, USDA, and D. W. Brooks, Atlanta, Ga., general manager, Cotton Production Association, will be the principal speakers at the joint meeting of the Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Houston Bank for Cooperatives and Texas Federation of Cooperatives, Feb. 8-9-10, in Galveston. The Galvez and Buccaneer hotels will be headquarters.

Registration will begin at 1 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 8 at the Galvez, with a meeting of the resolutions committee at 7 p.m.

Monday's program will start at 9:30 a.m. with an open forum, "Is the Pink Bollworm Here to Stay?" A. M. Pendleton, Dallas, USDA Extension cotton ginning specialist, will be moderator and discussion leader.

The general session of the convention will open at 10:30 a.m. with Duggan as the principal speaker. Starting at 1:30 p.m., there will be a complimentary bus tour of Galveston.

Tuesday's morning program will begin with a general session followed by the annual membership meeting of the Texas Federation of Cooperatives. Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association will hold its annual meeting Tuesday afternoon.

A ladies' luncheon will be given Tuesday noon at the Buccaneer, and the annual banquet is scheduled for 7 p.m. Tuesday. W. N. Stokes, Jr., Houston, president, Houston Bank for Cooperatives, will be chairman and Brooks will be the guest speaker.

G. E. Sonntag, Frisco, is president of the ginners' association; Wilmer Smith, Wilson, vice-president; Jack Funk, Lyford, secretary; and E. M. Cooke, Georgetown, is executive secretary-treasurer.

Cotton Council

(Continued from page 22)

are with other types of damage. Yield reduction attributed to weather, insects, and other causes may have been the result of plant disease."

● **Progress of Defoliation**—In discussing defoliation, Lett said that around three million acres of cotton were chemically defoliated in 1952, setting a new all time record. "This figure may seem relatively small in comparison with the more than 26 million acres planted to cotton last year," Lett said. "Its true significance is realized, however, when it is compared with the 1,550,000 acres defoliated in 1950 and less than 500,000 acres in 1946."

● **Progress in Weed Control**—The delegates heard a Council staff member declare that modern methods have cut in half the labor required for controlling weeds in cotton and that further improvements could reduce to 10 the number of man hours required to produce an acre of cotton.

Despite all these advancements, weed control still accounts for more than half the labor required to grow cotton and from 15 to 20 percent of the total production costs.

● **Simmons Warns of Pink Bollworm Threat**—Relentless spread of the pink bollworm to new cotton producing areas is a matter of serious concern to the cotton industry, it was pointed out by George A. Simmons of Lubbock, Texas, chairman of the Council's Beltwide Pink Bollworm Committee.

"The situation is serious," Simmons warned. "Experts believe that the pink bollworm, if it got out of hand, could rival or surpass the boll weevil in destructiveness. In view of this threat, the National Cotton Council organized the Beltwide Pink Bollworm Committee. We who serve on that committee have had one central task: to appraise the pink bollworm threat and outline a program to combat it."

Best hope for developing a defense against the pink bollworm lies in an expanded research program, the cotton industry leader stressed.

● **Foreign Sales Promotion Activities**—Extension of cotton sales activities on a world scale through adaptation of National Cotton Council promotion campaigns by local textile groups abroad was forecast by Ed Lipscomb, Memphis, Council sales promotion director.

Lipscomb told the delegates that in the U.S. one of the Council's major promotion concerns has been to create acceptance of cotton as a year-round fashion fabric. "Outstanding progress was made in this campaign during 1952 with the advent of the new 'transitional' cottons," he said.

Results attained through the canvas awning campaign sponsored jointly by the Council and the Canvas Awning Institute represent a major achievement in industrial products promotion, Lipscomb said.

● **New Cottonseed Products** — Dr. Leonard Smith, utilization research director of the Council, told the delegates that new cottonseed products which will preserve food longer and give margarine more uniform spreadability are reported ready to come into the market.

A product known as Acetostearin, Dr. Smith said, can be made cheaply and simply from cottonseed oil and is ex-

pected to find a wide use as a coating material for preserving foods.

Reminding the delegates that most table spreads are hard to spread when first taken from the refrigerator and get soft when left out on hot days, the Council staff member demonstrated a new margarine product called a "global spread" which has excellent keeping qualities and retains almost constant spreadability over a temperature range of from 5° F. to 120° F.

● **Trade Barriers** — Reporting continued progress during 1952 in the fight against trade barriers, C. G. Henry, Memphis, committee chairman, stressed the opportunity for expanding consumption of cottonseed oil in frozen desserts. He called for continued efforts to free margarine and frozen desserts from discriminatory restrictions on state and federal levels.

● **Oscar Johnston Foundation** — Ward Delaney, director of the Oscar Johnston Foundation, pointed out that the objectives of the Foundation are basic to the Council's entire program.

The Foundation initiated in 1952 its first major research project, with the establishment of the pink bollworm program for cooperation with other organizations. Delaney also called attention to the Foundation's two educational organizational awards made during the past year.

● **Recommendations Adopted**—Numerous recommendations of committees and the board of directors were adopted by the Dallas meeting. Among these were recommendations for:

Continued sales promotion activities in the domestic market and intensified promotional efforts to increase consumption abroad.

Production and marketing efforts to continue to strengthen research and educational programs on cotton and cottonseed and other farm products, in a large number of fields.

The Council to promote the simplifications of contract agreements with Mexican nationals as guided from time to time by users of Mexican nationals.

The Council to urge that the manufacture of asphalt-coated cotton pick sacks be discontinued, that sources of contamination be identified and eliminated as rapidly as possible, and that asphalt be kept out of cotton bale coverings.

● **Many Entertainment Features** — Major entertainment features, in addition to the many special hospitality events for officers and directors and guests, and private parties, included the reception given by the Dallas Cotton Exchange Monday afternoon on the floor of the Exchange.

Ladies attending were guests of the Dallas Textile Club at a luncheon Tuesday in the Baker Mural Room where they enjoyed beautiful fashions presented by Neiman-Marcus.

Climax of the entertainment was the annual King Cotton dinner and dance Tuesday evening in the Baker Crystal Ballroom.

Visitors were generous in their praise of the success of the entertainment and other convention features arranged by the general arrangements committee, Dallas hospitality committee and ladies' hospitality committee who worked with the Council staff in developing one of the outstanding annual meetings in the history of the organization.

At Fresno, Jan. 15

Murray's New Branch Formally Opened

■ **WILL SERVE** winners of California, Arizona and Mexicali district of Old Mexico. R. D. Day is manager, C. K. Cartwright, Jr. assistant manager.

Formal opening of the Fresno, California, Branch of The Murray Company of Texas took place Jan. 15 with more than 100 people present. They attended a cocktail party and a dinner at the Californian Hotel that evening. The branch began operation in March of last year in temporary quarters.

The new building, which was occupied in late October, is located at 3342 S. Maple in Fresno, is of concrete and steel construction, and is completely protected by a sprinkler system. The building has 28,000 square feet of floor space, 4,000 of which is air-conditioned office space. The branch is serviced by railroad track facilities and has an elevated concrete ramp for loading and unloading cars.

The Fresno branch carries a complete stock of Murray parts and quantities of complete machines, has shop facilities for gin repair and rebuilding work, facilities for the installation of new saws and ribs, including jigs to perform factory precision jobs. A trained saw and rib man is stationed at the branch. Murray also carries a smaller stock of parts at Phoenix, Ariz.

The staff at Fresno includes a manager, assistant manager, field engineer, four territory sales representatives, seven field service men, and a shop force. The branch was established in order to give better service to the winners of California, Arizona and the Mexicali district of Old Mexico.

Manager of the Fresno branch is R. D. Day, who was assistant manager in Memphis before being moved to California; C. K. Cartwright, Jr., formerly with the Memphis branch and more recently representing Murray in the El Paso, Texas area, is assistant manager; H. H. Wamble is manager of Murray's Carver Cotton Gin Company division at Fresno, occupying offices in the new building; and W. W. Bledsoe is Murray field engineer. Cook Crittendon is Murray sales representative in the northern part of the San Joaquin Valley in California; Kelley Graves represents the company in the southern part of San Joaquin Valley; L. E. Terrell is sales representative in the Imperial Valley of California; and J. W. Simmons represents Murray in Arizona.

● Conference Planned On Weed Control

PROBLEMS of weed control in the South will be discussed Feb. 11-13 at the sixth annual Southern Weed Conference at the Jung Hotel in New Orleans. The program will include a general review of progress in weed control research and special sessions dealing with weeds in cotton and other field crops, brush control, basic studies of plants and their reactions to herbicides and other problems.

At Memphis, Jan. 15-16

Defoliation Gains in Favor Over Belt

■ BELTWIDE Conference emphasizes proper timing in use of chemicals. Speakers report progress of the practice and list several benefits to cotton crop when properly carried out.

AS ONE SPEAKER expressed it, "Defoliation has passed the crawling stage and is now ready to stand on its feet and walk around." This expression was made at the Seventh Annual Beltwide Cotton Defoliation Conference held at Memphis on Jan. 15-16. The Conference was sponsored by the National Cotton Council.

The first day's session was devoted to reports and discussions by technical workers. The session on Jan. 16 was open to the public with more than 150 in attendance. Tentative guides for the use of defoliants were distributed at the close of the general session.

Speakers warned growers who plan to use defoliants on this year's crop to "tailor" all their practices, from planting to harvest, with this operation in mind. It was pointed out that sound cultural practices for mechanical harvesting contribute to most efficient de-

foliation. Recommended to achieve this were higher rates of seeding to obtain more cotton plants, thickly spaced, thus reducing the likelihood of rank cotton in which operation of mechanical harvesters is most difficult.

Also important to defoliation efficiency are such operations as irrigation and fertilization, speakers explained. They pointed out that fertilizer generally should be applied early in the season, since late-season application of nitrogen, especially, stimulates growth which interferes with defoliation, as does the application of water at the wrong time.

It was also agreed that insect control and weed control are important to defoliation because, in many cases, poor control results in leafy, vegetative plants, poorly fruited and difficult to defoliate. Heavily fruited plants, on the other hand, defoliate easily.

For best results, application of defoliants at the right stage of growth is essential. Proper physiological growth was described as the point where the plant has stopped its fruiting cycle, "not active but still not dried out — fully mature but not dead." This condition is sometimes described as the "cut-out" period.

Growers were given a word of caution about the use of so-called "hot defoliants" — chemicals so powerful they kill the cotton plant. Killing the plant stops boll development, and this results in immature fibers.

It was brought out at the Conference that bottom defoliation is now being practiced extensively in irrigated sections where cotton is rank. Application of defoliants to the lower portion of the plant allows air and light to get into the lower part of the plant, hastening bottom crop maturity while allowing full development of top bolls.

General Conference chairman was Dr. W. H. Tharp, principal physiologist, Division of Cotton and Other Fiber Crops and Diseases, USDA, Beltsville, Md. In a talk he made to the Conference, Dr. Tharp said, "This year may be considered as the tenth anniversary of chemical defoliation of cotton. It is no coincidence that it marks also the tenth year following the successful introduction of the cotton spindle picking machine. Obviously," Dr. Tharp said, "the need to remove leaves ahead of the picking machine was the main incentive for increased use and further investigation of this process of chemical defoliation."

He said that during the past 10 years the number of spindle pickers has increased until more than 10,000 are estimated to have been used in harvesting the 1952 crop. It is also estimated that 19,000 strippers were used to help harvest the 1952 crop.

"Although the most urgent need for defoliation is to clear the way for machine harvesting," Dr. Tharp asserted, "there are many other needs and benefits found equally applicable when the crop is to be hand picked."

He said removal of leaves aids drying and opening up of mature bolls. It retards boll rot and often prevents further deterioration of seed and fiber. It may prevent earlier harvesting and is an inducement to hand pickers. And, Dr. Tharp told the Conference, defoliation is being recognized as an important aid in many phases of the cotton insect control program.

In answering the question, "How far has defoliation efficiency been advanced by the introduction of new chemicals and techniques during the past 10 years?" the USDA physiologist reminded the Conference that the changes have not been revolutionary and that the first available defoliant "is still as highly efficient under adequate dew conditions as any of the more recently introduced defoliants."

"It is in those areas where dews do not occur, and where plants may become toughened and dried out at harvest time, that the real advances have been made." Many spray defoliants have been developed, Dr. Tharp said, that are efficient under these severe arid conditions and even one dust defoliant has been developed that will drop leaves in the absence of dew.

Dr. Tharp, as did other speakers, emphasized that the most critical single factor to be considered in defoliating is the timing of the application. On that subject, Dr. Tharp said:

"Even a perfect job of defoliation will be worthless or may even cause an economic loss if applied so early that it causes a reduction in yield. Such reduction might easily offset any gain in grade or any advantage to machine picking efficiency. In addition, there is also a high possibility that premature applications may damage both grade and the use qualities of the cotton fibers and seed. This is particularly true in the Far West where there is always a large top crop that will most certainly open prematurely if defoliant applications are too hasty. Fibers from such prematurely opened bolls will be thin-walled and will produce neppy yarns. The immature seed will be low in oil and may be dangerously low in viability."

"This is not the place to spell out the rules governing the time at which a cotton crop should be defoliated. The 'when' actually becomes an equation. It requires knowledge of the cultural history, the exact physical condition of the



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plants, the relative maturity of the crop and the characteristics of the chemical defoliant. The weather and the weather forecast must often be the important units in this equation. It is not, however, a difficult equation to solve, providing the majority of the values are definite. On the other hand, it becomes pure guesswork when the only factors known are that the grower thinks his leaves should be removed and that there is a chemical at hand labeled 'cotton defoliant'."

"Many problems still face the user of the defoliation process as well as the group of research workers studying the biological process of chemically induced leaf fall in plants. The fundamental nature of this process must be clarified before highly significant improvements in defoliants can be expected. In anticipation of such time, however, it has been demonstrated clearly that significant gains can be made if only the materials, the methods and the knowledge available today are put to most efficient use." Dr. Tharp concluded by saying it cannot be over-emphasized that the condition of the plant at time of defoliation is the key to efficiency.

Alabama Ginners

(Continued from page 20)

for them, and the distribution of frequent newsletters from the state association to members.

William L. Brown, Montgomery, delivered the welcome address, to which Ralph Norman, Fort Deposit, responded, at the opening session Jan. 21.

Judge R. B. Carr, Birmingham, judge of the Court of Appeals of Alabama, made an inspirational and humorous address, and Fleming gave the president's annual report.

Mary Elizabeth Gregory, Auburn, who became Alabama's Maid of Cotton when Alice Corr, Selma, was selected as the national Maid, told of her plans to work in behalf of cotton within the state. The daughter of W. H. Gregory, Alabama Extension specialist in livestock marketing, Mary Elizabeth is studying agriculture at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Jack Criswell, Memphis, National Cotton Council, discussed activities of the Council's production and marketing division, stressing the progress that is being made in the use of machines and other modern methods in cotton production. Criswell called attention to the opportunity for ginners and growers to obtain the latest information at the annual mechanization conference to be held next fall in Alabama.

W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president, National Cotton Ginners' Association, offered full cooperation of the national office in state association programs and told of the services which the national group is rendering and plans in the future.

Following a social hour, the annual banquet was held Wednesday evening. Howard Parker, Sylacauga, read the address which was to have been made by Hugh Comer, also of Sylacauga, chairman of the board, Avondale Mills, who was prevented from attending by illness.

A business session, with committee reports and the annual election, Thursday morning was followed by brief talks by C. M. Merkel, Stoneville, Miss., engineer in charge, USDA Cotton Ginning Laboratory; and James L. Lawson, Auburn, associate director, Alabama Extension Service.

New York Cotton Exchange Is Host to Cotton Maid

Alice Corr, 1953 Maid of Cotton, was honor guest at a reception given by the New York Cotton Exchange Jan. 23. John C. Lee, Cotton Exchange president, officially welcomed her and presented the Maid with a bouquet. Miss Corr witnessed the last 30 minutes of trading and rang the bell which closed trade for the day.

This visit was one of the initial appearances of the Maid of Cotton, who will travel 60,000 miles as the industry's ambassador of good will and fashion. Her itinerary will include principal American cities and French and other continental cities, as well as South America and Canada.

• Pleased with New Solvent Plant

R. R. COOK, Graceville, Fla., manager of the oil mill department, Greenwood Products Co., says that the firm is well pleased with the performance of its new Exsolex solvent extraction unit. The plant is designed to operate on cottonseed, peanuts or soybeans and to have a capacity of 200 tons per day, Cook said.

■ LON MANN, Marianna, Ark., has been appointed a director of the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association in the place of the late DAN FELTON. DAN FELTON, JR. has been appointed an alternate director.



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- 3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 3—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
- 2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
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FOR SALE—Three French 3-section mechanical screw presses.—Swift & Co. Soybean Mill, P. O. Box 68, Champaign, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 30" Sprout-Waldron attrition mill, complete with starters. Excellent condition. Priced to sell.—Southland Feed Mills, Box 6666, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two 25-ton French screw presses, rolls, filter, 25-ton solvent plant. Low prices for quick sale. Farm Bureau Coop. Assn., Inc., 442 N. Limestone St., Springfield, Ohio.

FOR SALE—I am dismantling the Athens, Ga., Oil Mill, and the Easley, S. C., Oil Mill and have following equipment: 14 Iron Carver 141 saw Fronts, iron frame liners, with Fort Worth lint flue equipment in each frame (have sold the fans, cyclone and lint truck line) each liner with feeders and permanent magnets; set 48 inch and set of 42 inch ball bearing 5-high rolls, one 85 inch 4-high French cooker 30 inch outside rings, Roots-Connorsville hull blower, pipe and cyclone, French 4-plunger hydraulic pump, and set of French accumulators, Davidson-Kennedy cake former, new French cake nubber, McNulty cake stripper-6 steel cylinder 35 inch cake space boxes, hydraulic presses, Davidson-Kennedy 6-press capacity pump, University Tennessee high pressure set cookers, one super duo expeller, one 36 inch Bauer motor driven meal mill with motors 3 phase 60 cycle 220 volts, Richardson meal sacking scales, 60 inch Atlanta Utility and 36 inch Atlanta Utility seed cleaners, 200 pound Richardson seed scale and other excellent used equipment. Glad to have you inspect. Write Box 716, or phone 2-5901.—J. E. Lipsecomb, Greenville, S. C.

Gin Equipment for Sale

MISSOURI GIN FOR SALE—4-80 Cen-Tennial, Mitchell super units, tower drier, bur machine, cleaners, new office, scales, plenty of room for soybean elevator. Owner will contract to gin large acreage of cotton with buyer. Address inquiry to Box "PT" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—The following second-hand machinery: 5-80 saw brush, model C, gear-case drive, Munger gins equipped with Mitchell standard FEC units, 1-10 ft. Lummus burr extractor, all-steel.—South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Victoria, Texas.

MACHINERY BARGAINS—Among hundreds of other items, we offer the following attractive values. Two 10 foot Hardwicke-Etter wood frame ball bearing bur extractors, rebuilt like new. One right hand and one left hand and may be used separately, or both as a center feed unit. Four 70-saw Mitchell standard units, suitable for use with Lummus or short coupled gins. Three 80-saw pressed steel ball bearing F.E.C. standard extractors. Five Continental 80-saw, model "D" double X extractors. Five 80-saw Murray, loose roll, steel, glass front gins. Several standard makes reconditioned belt driven hydraulic pumps. New and used hydraulic rams and casings. One 6-cylinder 43" Stacy all steel cleaner. One 52" Murray "MS" steel dropper. One 1 1/4 million B.T.U. butane heater for cotton drier. One 42" galvanized blow box separator. Also new "WATEX" "government type" tower driers, 8 1/2" and 10" shelf spacing. We are headquarters for new Phelps fans of all sizes for all purposes. Tell us your needs.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Murray gin, complete, fuel oil burner, Continental all-steel press, Continental condenser and separator, 75 h.p. Westinghouse electric motor. Contact H. C. Coward, Aiken, S. C.

FOR SALE—Complete 4-80 automatic Lummus gin outfit, downpacking press, L.E.F. feeders, Waukesha engine. Will sell cheap. Contact B. P. Tunnell, write or phone, Wills Point, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved—at bargain prices. 5-80 saw Murray 12" huller air blast gin stands with quick roll dumping fronts, 6-60" Mitchell standard units. 1 3-80 saw all steel lint flue. 1 3-80 saw Murray all steel double conveyor-distributor. 1 VS type all steel Murray separator. 1 set Fairbanks seed scales with full capacity beam. 1-50" all steel up-draft condenser. Will sell all or any part of the above equipment. Address all inquiries to C. F. Stephens, Manager McCleskey Oil and Peanut Mills, Americus, Ga.

FOR QUICK SALE AND REMOVAL—Five 70-saw Murray gins including lint flue, new fronts; five 70-saw Ilcworth feeder-cleaners, V-belt drives. All in good condition.—Safford Electric Gin, Box 1076, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Burr machines, all-steel and wood frame. Separators, 2-70 in. Hardwicke-Etter flat screen extracting feeders, 5 triple X Continental with three drum after-cleaners, 1 Murray heavy duty pump. Tower driers, burners. Many good used machinery items too numerous to mention.—Spencer's Cotton Gin Sales & Service, 5 miles north on Highway 81, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—At sacrifice price, two 3-80 Continental brush outfits, complete with power, consisting of Continental model 1949 brush gins with super Mitchell extractors, conveyor distributor and separators, model 40 Continental endenders and two story presses and trampers. Will sell each outfit separate if required. Contact Mr. W. T. Brown, Dorchester Cotton Oil Co., St. George, South Carolina. Phone 3042.

FOR SALE—1 Continental steel bound paragon press with EJ tramper. Complete less pump. Write Belcher Gin Co., Belcher, La.

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FOR SALE—4-80 double moting Lummus gin stands, 4 MEF feeders (1945 model), ginned only 10 M bales. 4-80 steel conveyor distributor system. 1 45" fan, 2 40" fans. Seed scales. Wood box press and tramper. Transmissions, shafting, bearing stands, etc. All above equipment in first class condition, can be bought at bargain. Act quick.—Miller Trading Co., Evergreen, Ala.

FOR SALE—Feeder type Continental burr machine with combination cleaner.—Concordia Co-op Gin Co., Bishop, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two gins to be moved. One 5-80 all-steel Murray gin complete, 150 h.p. motor and dryer. All-steel building will come down and can be put back up in sections, \$17,500.00. One 3-80 Continental gin complete with 165 hp. Twin City engine without building, \$4,000.00. Morgan Gin Company, Wm. Morgan, owner, 6 South Robinson St., Oklahoma City, Okla., Office phone—Central 2-1924. Resident Jackson 4-7977.

FOR SALE—4-60" super Mitchell machines and drier. Ginned only 3,000 bales, \$4,000.00 f.o.b. Marietta, Oklahoma.—Jim Hall, P. O. Box 751, Dallas, Texas. Phone RI-1393.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw Lummus air blast gin complete, to be moved. Powered by 6-cylinder 8 x 9 NEU M & M natural gas engine. Priced to sell.—W. R. Barnes Gin, Marshall, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw Munger old style gins, \$500.00. 1-14 foot Wichita burrout machine with seven cylinder pre-cleaner and three cylinder after cleaner, \$2,000.00. 5 standard Mitchells, \$1,000.00. 1 Wichita dropper, \$250.00. 1 condenser with lint flue, \$250.00. All machinery in good condition having just ginned 3700 bales. Will sell all or part subject to prior sale. Terms cash. We load your trucks.—Springlake Gin Co., P. O. Box 153, Springlake, Texas, telephone Earth Texas 3480.

FOR SALE—A complete gin plant. 4-80 saw Pratt brush gin stands. One 150 h.p. Climax engine (gas or butane). One Atterberry seed sterilizer complete. Lummus burr extractor (wood). Belt distributor, hopper, scale, reinforced press. Electric well pump, two fans, 30" and 45". Also Pa Pax hammer mill and grist mill. This gin plant is located at Westhoff, Texas. Will sell very reasonable. All machinery in good condition. If interested contact, Theo Rogge, Shiner, Texas.

FOR SALE—5 Murray lint cleaners with lint flue, condenser, 75 h.p. motor, two 40" Murray fans and all accessories to make installation of Murray lint cleaners complete. Lint cleaners only used on 150 bales. Price \$10,569.00. Write Box "PC" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Pratt gin stands. Saws and ribs in good condition. Machine for re-rolling corrugated roofing. Mrs. B. H. Aderhold, 1011 College St., Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 14' Wichita steel bur machine with 14' 3-cylinder after-cleaner. One 14' Lummus center feed steel bur machine. One 14' Stacy steel bur machine with long and short by-pass conveyors. One 12' Murray center feed steel bur machine. Two 52" 4-cylinder Continental steel incline cleaners. Two 50" 5-cylinder wood incline Hardwicke-Etter cleaners. Four 66" Continental double "X" huller feeders. Five 66" Continental four "X" huller feeders. 5-66" flat belt super Mitchells. Five 60" flat belt convertible Mitchells. Five 54" V-belt super Mitchells, equipped for drying. 6-80 saw Lummus LEF feeders. One 70" Lummus side discharge steel condenser. One 72" Continental side discharge condenser. One 70" steel up-discharge condenser. One 60" Continental steel side discharge condenser. One 72" old style Murray steel down discharge condenser. One 12-section Lummus thermo cleaner. 5-80 d.c. Continental F-2 brush gins. 5-80 d.c. Continental F-3 brush gins. 4-80 Lummus automatic steel gins. 4-80 Murray glass front and roll dumping gins, new style ribs, with Mitchell V-belt super feeders 1947 model. One 80-saw Murray glass front and roll dumping gin. One 52" Continental steel separator. One 4-80 Gullett conveyor-distributor with change bale hoppers. One set Lummus seed scales. One set Fairbanks seed scales. One Lummus ball bearing tramper. Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Salesman—now calling on cottonseed oil mills to handle sugar bag cloth for wrapping cotton bales in conjunction with other items you are now selling. Belmont Burlap Bag Co., 2719 N. Edgemont St., Philadelphia 34, Pa.

GIN MACHINERY SALESMAN WANTED to travel S-E Mo., N-E Ark., S-W Tenn., and N-W Miss. Salary, expenses, plus commission. Car furnished. Must be sober, reliable, and experienced. Write Box "OB" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. State qualifications, age, schooling, references, and salary expected. Our employees know of this ad.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One 14' Hardwicke-Etter bur machine, also set overhead seed scales. W. W. Wofford, 803 South 2nd St., Temple, Texas.

WANTED—Steel down packing cotton gin press in good condition, reasonable.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.

WANTED TO BUY—Two rings to add on 85" French cooker. Opelousas Oil Mill, Opelousas, La.

WANTED—4-80 saw F-3 Continental brush gins, all-steel air line cleaner, two 72" cleaners.—Orb Coffman, Goree, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 918 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

PRACTICALLY NEW GMC 1952 model truck and Fruehauf 34 ft. tandem trailer. Used only few weeks, 26 mile flat run. Total of 6192 miles. Air brakes, heater, etc. 54" removable sides. Handles 60 bales cotton or 17 tons cottonseed.—C. J. King, Box 3132, Lubbock, Texas.

ENGINES AND MOTORS—From Waco stock, we offer one 150 h.p. model J1-1335 Buda natural gas or butane power unit, completely reconditioned, at \$2,250.00. A real bargain for someone. Also, one 80 h.p. model 32 Fairbanks-Morse cold starting diesel engine. Available in Texas: Six 360 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse cold starting diesel engines in good operating order. Two of these are model 32 engines. One D13000 Caterpillar diesel power unit, \$2,500.00. In stock one 60 h.p., 2200 volt, 900 r.p.m. slip-ring motor with controls, \$750.00. One 50 h.p. G.E., 220 volt, 1200 r.p.m. motor with base, less starter, \$475.00. One 10 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse, 220/440 volt, 900 r.p.m. motor with base and starter, \$250.00. New Buda engines and power units for all purposes.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

PRICES FOR DELTAPINE 15—A Blue Tag Cotton Planting Seed: Less ton lots, \$9.75 per bag; ton lots, \$185.00 per ton; carlots, \$175.00 per ton. Prices f.o.b. Hollandale, Miss. All prices subject to change without notice up to the date of shipment. All seed mechanically delinted and treated with recommended seed protectant. All seed packed in even weight 100 lbs. new printed burlap bags. All bags bear Blue Tag issued by the Mississippi Seed Improvement Association.—The Hays Co., Hollandale, Miss.

FOR SALE—No. 40 Continental, LH ball bearing unloading fan, \$75.00. Mitchell natural gas heater, capacity 1,000,000 btu, \$200.00. Both items ready for immediate use.—G. N. Irish, Box 1567, Muskogee, Okla.

FOR SALE—Cottonseed steam sterilizers, one ready for immediate delivery.—Brenham Gin Repair & Supply Co., Brenham, Texas.

New Scholarship Offered In Griffin, Georgia

The Dundee Community Association, Griffin, Ga., has announced establishment of a \$1,000 annual four-year college scholarship to be awarded to high school senior whose parents are employees of Dundee Mills, Inc., Rushton Cotton Mills or Lowell Bleachery South, Griffin.

To be known as the George Niles Murray Memorial Scholarship, the award may be used at any Georgia college or university and will be given on the basis of scholarship, leadership qualities, and participation in extra-curricular activity.

R. B. Strickland Dies at Waco, Firm to Continue

Many friends throughout the ginning and allied industries have been saddened by the passing of R. B. Strickland, Waco, Texas, head of R. B. Strickland & Co., who died suddenly at his office Jan. 6. A life-long resident of Waco, he had been in business for 35 years, dealing with new, used and rebuilt cotton gin and industrial machinery.

Funeral services were held Jan. 19, and burial was in Robinson Cemetery, Waco. Survivors are his daughter and



R. B. STRICKLAND

son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Shanks, and two grandchildren, Virginia and Ronald Shanks, all of Austin; and 12 nieces and nephews.

J. V. Shanks has announced that "R. B. Strickland & Co. will definitely continue in the same manner in which it was conducted, and we hope to continue to be of service to all who are engaged in the cotton industry."

Shanks stated he and his associates are looking forward to greeting friends at their exhibit booth during the Texas Ginners' Convention April 6-7-8.

Lorenzo Cooperative Gin To Build Third Plant

Members of the Lorenzo Cooperative Gin Association voted recently to build a third gin plant on land owned by the association. Increased membership and irrigation resulting in more acres of cotton and higher yields have made the third structure necessary.



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with the needs of the modern Cotton Gin and Oil Mill. Whatever you may need for your plant, just write, wire, or phone us and your order will receive prompt, friendly attention.

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Hydraulic Cotton Press Pumps—Spiral Conveyor and Fittings—SKF Bearings—Shafts, Pulleys, Motors, Leather, Rubber and V-Belts, Packing and Crimps—Waste and Wiping Rags.

Prindeville Is Director Of Swift Company

C. T. Prindeville, vice-president of Swift & Company, was elected director of the company at the annual meeting of shareholders Jan. 15.

Prindeville has had a wide background



C. T. PRINDEVILLE

of experience with Swift & Company. He joined the Swift organization in 1921, as a cattle driver. Later he served as a weight taker and a time-study man. Subsequent assignments included association

with oil mill and vegetable oil refinery operations.

Prindeville was elected vice-president in 1941 and presently is in charge of plant food, oil mill, livestock and poultry feed operations.

During World War I, the new Swift director served as an officer in France with the 307th Field Artillery and was recalled for service in 1942. He was transferred to the War Production Board and placed in charge of edible fats and oils, and later became chief of the Fats and Oils Branch of the War Food Administration.

The Prindevilles have three children. A son, Trego, is in the Army, serving the past year in Korea; a daughter, Jane, is attending school at Northampton, Mass. The other daughter, Susan, is at home.

One of Prindeville's chief interests is his farm near Three Oaks, Mich., particularly his soil improvement program and rehabilitation projects.

Louis McCutchen, Ginner, Dies in California

Louis McCutchen, Tulare, Calif., gin manager for the Tule Cooperative Association, died Jan. 17. A native of Marshall, Mo., he had lived for 17 years in the Tulare-Woodville area. He was a member of the Baptist Church and Masonic Lodge, and a veteran of World War I.

Surviving are his widow; two daughters, Mrs. Hattie Thompson, Tulare, and Mrs. Martha Hood, Bakersfield; a sister, Mrs. Fannie Merritt, and a brother, Owen McCutchen, both of Campbell, Mo., and three grandchildren.

Chickasha to Build Mill At Casa Grande, Ariz.

A. L. Durand, president of Chickasha Cotton Oil Company, Chickasha, Okla., has advised The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press that his company has purchased a site for a mill to be constructed at Casa Grande, Ariz. Joe Briscoe, formerly head of Chickasha's gin department, has been moved to Casa Grande to head up the operation. Plans for the mill are being drawn up but construction has not yet begun. Chickasha will move one of its Oklahoma mills to Casa Grande, supplementing it with some new machinery.

Pink Bollworm Committee To Work with Mexico

Texas Commissioner of Agriculture John C. White, Austin, has named a committee of five to work with Mexican officials on an international control program for the pink bollworm. Committee members are F. Earl Davis, South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Harlingen; Cleve Tandy, Los Fresnos Gin, Los Fresnos; James P. Walsh, Mission Gin Co., Mission; A. Guerra, La Reforma Gin, Lynn; and C. B. Ray, Farm Bureau, Mercedes.

White said the group, to be known as the International Pink Bollworm Advisory Committee, will study methods of controlling the spread of the cotton pest and work for closer correlation of cotton cultural practices in Texas and Mexico.

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At Chickasha, Feb. 17

Ginners' Field Day Plans Announced

■ **REPORTS** on research results will be featured on program at Oklahoma Cotton Research Station.

Reports on results of research will be featured on the program of the third annual Cotton Ginners Field Day to be held Feb. 17 at the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station near Chickasha.

Dr. L. E. Hawkins, vice-director, Oklahoma Experiment Station, will preside at the morning session, with J. D. Fleming, secretary, Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, presiding in the afternoon. Dr. Oliver S. Willham, president of Oklahoma A. & M., will welcome the visitors.

The program will open at 9:30 a.m. with inspection of the modern experimental cotton gin, new greenhouse and laboratories.

Progress in cotton mechanization will be discussed by Jay Porterfield, Stillwater, Oklahoma A. & M. College associate professor of agricultural engineering.

James A. Luscombe, agricultural engineer at the Chickasha station, will review cotton ginning research results there; W. H. Hurst, Beltsville, Md., in charge, USDA division of mechanical processing of crops, will discuss ginning research across the Cotton Belt.

After lunch, there will be a tour of the greenhouse conducted by John Green, Stillwater, Oklahoma A. & M. College cotton breeder, and the welcome from Dr. Willham.

Cotton ginners' problems in Oklahoma will be discussed by Hubert M. Gilbreath, Farmers' Cooperative Grain and Cotton Co., Frederick.

A demonstration of the performance of modern equipment in the station's gin, with a discussion of results, will be the final event of the day.

Texas 1953 Cotton Goal Seeks 14 Percent Cut

A 14 percent reduction in acreage of upland cotton, as compared with the July 1, 1952, acreage, is the 1953 goal in Texas, B. F. Vance, College Station, chairman, state agricultural mobilization committee, has announced. The 1953 acreage goal is 9,945,800 acres, Vance said, and it is hoped that much of the reduced acreage will be planted to grain sorghums.

Texas producers of extra long staple cotton are asked to plant not more than 14,200 acres, a reduction of 59 percent from 1952 plantings of this type of cotton in the Pecos and El Paso areas.

A 92 percent increase in plantings of grain sorghums for grain is represented by the state's goal of 5,150,000 acres. Increases in acreages of sorghums for forage and hay, corn and hay crops also are sought.

■ **FRANK S. BURSON**, Western Soybean Mills, Sioux Falls, S. D., has been elected president of the South Dakota Feed Manufacturers' Association.

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Government type for pink bollworm control; natural or butane gas burner; insulated fire box and hood; extended drive shaft; steel trunnions with bronze bearings; removable thrust bearing; rigid, welded steel frame. Two sizes available—easily installed.

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especially adapted for cotton gins, offer high separating efficiency and low resistance on the fan system. Standard separators conventionally designed and special separators made for fine dust or highly abrasive materials.

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BRAMMER "V" Link Belting now has its size embossed right on the head of each Brammerivet—makes it simpler and faster to identify—prevents any error when re-ordering. Only BRAMMER offers this exclusive feature.

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Improved BRAMMER "V" Link Belting is now made with a new rubber compound for greater flexibility — easier to take apart, easier to put together—WITHOUT TOOLS.

And, it has a smarter looking appearance. Another BRAMMER exclusive.

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At Savannah, Feb. 18-19-20

Research Leaders On Clinic Program

■ **BRITISH and U.S. textile scientists to discuss initial processing of cotton and fiber and yarn strength.**

British and American textile scientists will speak at the fourth annual Cotton Research Clinic, sponsored by the National Cotton Council, Feb. 18-19-20, at the General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savan-

nah, Ga. M. Earl Heard, vice-president and research director, West Point Manufacturing Co., and chairman of the clinic advisory committee, has announced that two of the sessions will be devoted to the initial processing of cotton, during which new opening methods developed in England will be described, and the subject of fiber and yarn strength will be discussed at another session.

Two new instruments for measuring the strength and elongation of cotton fibers will be demonstrated, Heard said.

Textile scientists scheduled for appearances during the clinic are Helmut R. Wakeham, section head in charge of cotton research, Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J.; Kenneth L. Hertel, director of the fiber research laboratory, University of Tennessee; Dr. Hugh M. Brown, dean of Clemson College's

school of textiles; George W. Pfeifferberger, spinning research director, Chicopee Manufacturing Corporation, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; T. L. W. Bailey, Jr., Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va.; James R. Corley, processing and new products sections, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.; William A. Newell, coordinator of research, North Carolina State College's school of textiles; Peter M. Strang, research engineer, Whittin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.; Jack Compton, technical director, Robert M. Jones, vice-president in charge of research, and Walter J. Hamburger, director of Fabrics Research Laboratory, Boston, of the Institute of Textile Technology; Robert S. Curley, development engineer, Saco-Lowell Shops, Biddeford, Me.; Ralph A. Rusca, head, Southern Regional Laboratory machinery and methods section; and A. L. Vandergriff, head of research and development, Lummus Cotton Gin Co., Columbus, Ga.

British scientists who will discuss the new opening and blending methods are William A. Hunter, director of T.M.M. (Research) Ltd., and Geoffrey Dakin, assistant head of the spinning department, Shirley Institute.

Chairmen for the various sessions will be Bernard R. Koenig, assistant coordinator of research, Philadelphia Textile Institute; Alfred H. Randall, vice-president, Alabama Mills Inc., Birmingham, Ala.; Joe L. Delany, general superintendent, Joanna Cotton Mills, Joanna S. C.; Dr. Leonard Smith, director of the Cotton Council's Utilization Research Division; and J. Hal Daughdrill, vice-president, American Thread Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Heard said these annual research clinics are designed to provide "an up to the minute summary of current cotton research which will enable the mills to most readily utilize the research findings in practical application."

"At the same time, the meetings provide the means whereby mill men who face the day to day problems of production, quality and cost can advise research men of their needs and requirements and also can contribute their own suggestions for the guidance of current research projects."

Serving with Heard on the advisory committee are J. B. Goldberg, director of research, J. P. Stevens Co.; Dr. Milton Harris, president of Harris Research Laboratories, Washington; W. B. Holland, director of research, Joanna Mills, Joanna, S. C.; Dr. Walter M. Scott, assistant chief, USDA's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Dr. R. Y. Winters, assistant administrator, Agricultural Research Administration, USDA; George Buck, Council technical director; Dr. Brown and Dr. Smith.

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Last season we were unable to supply the demand. We have a large supply on hand at the present time. But materials are getting scarce.

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Runs on track—unloads long trucks or trailers without moving up.

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Sturdy Construction
A Real Labor Saver

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**BUTTERS IMPROVED AUTOMATIC LINTER
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BEARINGS . . . FLOATS . . . ALUMINUM SPACE BLOCKS

PERMANENT MAGNET BOARDS

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ATLANTA, GA.

Rotation Increases Peanut Yields in North Florida

Peanuts grown in a crop rotation at the North Florida Experiment Station, Quincy, yielded 190 to 400 pounds more per acre than peanuts grown continuously, Dr. L. G. Thompson, soils chemist, reports.

Corn grown in a three-year rotation with oats, lupine, crotalaria and peanuts yielded 35 bushels per acre more than corn grown continuously.

For the four years this test was run, the yield of the corn grown in rotation increased each year. This shows, Dr. Thompson points out, that the land was increasing in fertility.



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THE SINKERS CORPORATION
KENNETT, MISSOURI

Research BRIEFS

Big Payoff in Southern Research

■ Laboratory research has been the main reason for the great spurt in the South's industrial and economic progress during the last 10 years, according to the Southern Association of Science and Industry. In 1952, the Association claims, one multi-million-dollar plant was added to the region's resources each working day, on the average. This was possible only because of research discoveries that had been made in the previous nine years, the Association reports.

THE AVERAGE man uses 4,100 pounds of cotton annually, one way or another, according to Charles L. McCuen of General Motors.

THE TONI people, long may they wave, say that people's hair is about as strong as any animal fiber, and nearly as elastic as a rubber band. Dry hair stretches 20 percent without breaking, and wet hair even more.

Wonder Drugs Promise Still More Miracles

■ Next thing we know, they'll be knocking out the pink bollworm and promoting cotton growth with antibiotics, more familiarly known as wonder drugs. Not that these desired ends are yet in sight, but who can tell? The antibiotics already have been used to cure human beings of a long list of ills; they are employed to prevent and cure diseases of animals, and to stimulate growth of

poultry and hogs, adding millions of dollars to farm income. Newest research with the drugs is aimed at determining their effectiveness in (1) controlling plant diseases, and (2) promoting plant growth. Preliminary tests indicate that the wonder drugs may well live up to their name in the plant as well as animal world. Terramycin has been effective against such diseases as downy mildew of tobacco, and peach bacterial rot. Streptomycin has been used by USDA researchers to prevent halo blight, a costly disease of bean plants. Sweet corn, treated with terramycin, grows much faster in the first four weeks than untreated corn, preliminary tests reveal.

Antibiotic research is continuing at a rapid rate in both medicine and farming; but meantime, scientists warn, do not go off the deep end. Some patients apparently have suffered severe reactions due to use of wonder drugs, and nobody can yet be sure that edible plants treated with antibiotics won't harm the man that eats them.

A USDA survey reveals hired farm hands work a nine-hour day; their bosses labor 11 hours.

TEXAS tests show that low pressure rotenone sprays give good control of the pesky cattle grub.

Well, Why Don't You Quit?

■ Medical men suggest that the way to quit smoking is "to stop." Just like that. The point is, it is pointed out, that nobody gets anywhere simply trying to taper off in use of the weed. Things that are supposed to help you keep from reaching for a smoke, once you've stopped, include (1) a diet with lots of fruit, (2) a little hard candy, (3) exercise in the open air, (4) something to keep you moderately busy and your mind occupied, and (5) the desire, above all else, to master the habit.

It is also considered advisable to avoid highly seasoned foods and stimulating drinks. Hardly seems worth while, considering the cost, does it? On the other

hand, as some doctors may remind you, tobacco doesn't do you any good—and it can aggravate whatever is ailing you, such as a sore throat or "nerves."

A MEASURE of mechanization: there were 189 mechanical cotton pickers in Arizona in '46; last year, they numbered 1,023.

A NEW WAY of salting peanuts in the shell, developed by the Georgia Experiment Station, may be used in home or factory. First soak in sodium tetraphosphate; after 15 minutes, submerge in brine for two hours, stirring often.

Insects or Insecticides

■ Either we develop new insecticides to get the insects, or they'll get us. That's how it looks to Dr. Edward F. Knipling, USDA bug specialist, and head of the American Association of Economic Entomologists. Dr. Knipling has no time for the alarmists who say "we're being poisoned by the new chemicals." They don't understand, he says, what goes on in the laboratory. He believes it is absolutely necessary to keep on looking for new insecticides because it has been amply demonstrated that pests develop resistance to them after awhile.

SYNTHETICS men report they are having a tough time discovering how to eliminate static electricity in the new artificial fibers. Discovery of an anti-static finish could be "years away."

THE DISEASE trichinosis caused by a parasitic worm in undercooked pork may now be on the way out. Preliminary tests show that control is possible by atomic irradiation to sterilize the trichina larvae in raw pork.

Your USDA Check List

■ Here are some of the latest findings announced by USDA that you may want to know more about. If so, and you want details, write the Information Office, USDA, Washington, D. C.

(1) Federal-state survey and inspection control may be needed to keep the white fringed beetle out of your state. Attacker of 240 species of plants, the beetle now is limited to eight southeast states — Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, the two Carolinas.

(2) EQ-53, a new moth-proofing product, is said to render woollens proof against the attack of fabric pests.

(3) Chemical baits "may be the answer" to control of house flies that have developed resistance to insecticides.

(4) Scientists are now busy on experiments expected to show whether injections of insecticides into livestock can control common external parasites, such as mosquitoes, lice, and flies.

(5) Lindane vaporizers are said to be effective in controlling flies "under most conditions." The stuff is now being used in many commercial buildings.

(6) A new fruit and vegetable spray called malathion is reportedly lethal to insects, and safe for use on edible crops.

(7) A successful method is reported for recovering the aroma of fruit preserves.



Excellent Completely Modern Used

ANDERSON TWIN MOTOR

Super Duo Expellers,

36" Cookers, 14" Conditioners.

FRENCH 4-Section Presses,

5-High, 72" Motor Driven Cookers.

PITTOCK AND ASSOCIATES

Glen Riddle, Pa.

At New Orleans, Jan. 23

NCPA Board Talks Price Supports

■ MEMBERS concerned over loss of cottonseed products markets to competitors. Hear reports of committees.

Members of the National Cottonseed Products Association board of directors expressed serious concern over the operation of the federal price support program on cottonseed products at a meeting Jan. 23 in New Orleans. W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles, president, presided at the meeting.

Board members pointed out that, as it is operating at the processor level, the program is causing cottonseed products to go into government storage while competitive products, such as lard, soybean oil and meal, and woodpulp, are moving into consumption. The net result is to destroy markets that the cottonseed crushing industry has taken years to develop.

Representatives of the industry at the meeting also were very disturbed over the apparent lack of any definite PMA policy to dispose of products accumulated under the support program, pointing out that it would be difficult for the industry to enter a new season without knowing the disposal to be made of these products.

Members of the association's public relations committee and technical advisory committee held meetings Jan. 21-22 in New Orleans preceding the board meeting. The report made to the board by Irvin Morgan, Jr., Farmville, N. C., chairman of the public relations committee, will be sent to members of the association.

Board members met at lunch with members of the technical advisory committee and representatives of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory staff. After lunch, T. C. Law, Atlanta, acting in the absence of technical advisory committee chairman J. R. Mays, Memphis, presented Dr. C. H. Fisher and Dr. A. M. Altschul who reported on the Laboratory's cooperation in cottonseed products research.

Law also made a personal request for himself and E. R. Barrow, Memphis, that they be relieved at the end of the current association year from activity on the technical advisory committee. The board did not act on the request at this time but agreed that, if the request is granted, a resolution of appreciation should be adopted for the services which these two leaders have rendered for many years.

Board members attending the meeting, along with association officials, included: I. W. Dunklin, Pine Bluff, Ark.; A. W. Shaifer, Clarksdale, Miss.; A. L. Durand, Chickasha, Okla.; P. T. Pinckney, Tiptonville, Tenn.; Joe Flaig, Dallas; E. P. Kidd, Birmingham; O. L. Frost, Bakersfield, Calif.; C. W. Wallace, West Monroe, La.; W. F. Guinee, New Orleans; W. T. Melvin, Rocky Mount, N. C.; E. H. Lawton, Hartsville, S. C.; Ben R. Barbee, Abilene, Texas; C. T. Prindeville, Chicago; F. Earl Davis, Harlingen, Texas; W. H. Knapp, Cincinnati; and J. H. Bryson, Dothan, Ala.



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You Cannot Beat and We Don't Believe You Can Match
WOLFE CITY SERVICE OR QUALITY!

This old reliable house has the capacity to manufacture every Paper and Metal Tag used by every independent and co-operative gin in the United States.

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114 W. Washington St., Ocala, Fla.

• Committee Makes Congress Plans

PLANS for a unique program at the 1953 American Cotton Congress, to be held at Lubbock, June 25-26-27, were made Jan. 17 at a meeting of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas in Dallas. The distinctive features of cotton production and cottonseed processing on the South Plains of Texas, which has been called "the cradle of cotton mechanization," will be presented at the Congress which is being held in West Texas for the first time.

Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman of the sponsoring organization, presided at the Dallas meeting and discussed preliminary arrangements which had been made earlier at a meeting with Lubbock representatives. Jackson announced that Congress committees will meet this spring in Lubbock to complete details of the program, tours, and other features of the June meeting.

Representatives of the Lubbock and West Texas chambers of commerce and Texas Technological College attended the Dallas meeting to pledge full cooperation in plans for the meeting. They pointed out that ginners, crushers, research institutions, implement dealers and other industry groups of the South Plains area were anxious to provide those attending the Congress with a broad picture of the cotton industry in that region.

Headquarters for the 1953 Congress will be the Caprock Hotel, but meetings also will be held on the campus of Texas Tech, and Don L. Jones, superintendent, and the staff of the Texas Experiment Station substation at Lubbock will present information on their research program.

The importance of Lubbock as a center for solvent processing of cottonseed, modern ginning practices used on the South Plains, irrigation and dryland farming methods, textile processing, unique types and varieties of cotton grown in the area, and the complete use of mechanical equipment in cotton production were listed by committee members as features that will be of special interest to those from other states and other sections of Texas attending the 1953 Congress.

Among those attending the meeting in Dallas were representatives of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas Cotton Exchange, cotton interests on the South Plains, Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Experiment Station and Extension Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, banks, publications, chambers of commerce, Cotton Research Committee of Texas, implement firms, USDA and other organizations cooperating in activities of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas.

USDA Starts Distributing Price Support Butter

USDA has announced that 24,000,000 pounds of butter acquired under the 1952-53 dairy price support program will be donated for distribution through school lunch programs and to other eligible outlets. Distribution will begin during February. To Jan. 15, USDA had acquired 32,377,027 pounds of butter since purchases began last Nov. 28 under the current price support program.

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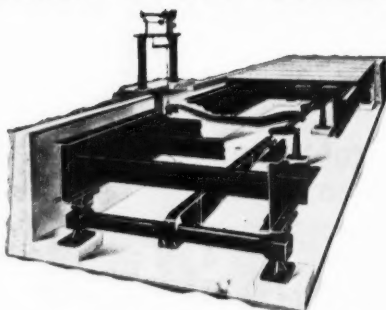
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CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

- Feb. 9-10—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association annual convention. Galveston, Texas. E. M. Cooke, Georgetown, executive secretary.
- Feb. 16-17-18—The Carolinas Ginners' Association annual convention. Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C. Clifford H. Hardy, P. O. Box 226, Dunn, N. C., executive secretary.
- March 1-2—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta. For information write: E. J. Swint, president, Jonesboro, Ga.
- March 3-4—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., secretary.
- March 23-24-25—Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association annual convention. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.
- March 23-24-25—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the Exhibit.
- March 23-24-25—Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.
- March 25-26—National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.
- April 6-7-8—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, Texas, executive vice-president.
- April 13-14—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary.
- April 15—Oklahoma Gin Operators School. Altus, Okla. For information write: C. V. Phagan, Extension agricultural engineer, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.
- April 20-25—1953 Gin Operators Schools for Arkansas and Missouri ginners. Memphis, Tenn. April 20-21, Continental School. April 22-23, Murray School. April 24-25, Lummus School. April 27-28, Hardwicke-Etter School. Additional dates to be announced later. For information write: W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Assn., Blytheville, Ark.
- May 4-5-6—American Oil Chemists' Society forty-fourth annual meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, executive secretary.
- May 8-12—National Cottonseed Products Association, fifty-seventh annual

convention. Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. S. M. Harmon, 731 Sterick Bldg., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 4-16—Texas Gin Operators Schools, Dallas. For additional information, write Ed Bush, Extension Cotton Ginning Specialist, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

• May 18-19—Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary.

• June 1-2—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association-Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., secretary. Georgia association; T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association.

• June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, twenty-eighth annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. L. E. Roberts, DeSoto Oil Company, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 7-9—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association fifty-ninth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.

• June 8-9—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association-South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 10-11-12—National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Texas Hotel, Fort Worth. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 10-11-12—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fourth annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Station, Jackson 7, Miss., secretary.

• June 25-26-27—Fourteenth Annual American Cotton Congress. Lubbock, Texas. Sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman.

■ DR. H. R. BIRD, formerly in charge of USDA poultry research at Beltsville, Md., has been appointed professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, effective Feb. 1.

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New Product

NEW GUN TYPE NOZZLE MADE BY SPRAYING SYSTEMS CO.

A new gun type nozzle has just been introduced by the Spraying Systems Co., manufacturers of the TeeJet Line of spray nozzles and related equipment for farm and ranch spraying. Named the GunJet, this new unit has been engineered to give the user such important advantages as comfort in handling, easy



New Gun Type Nozzle

spray adjustment, and wide range of capacities by low cost interchanging of orifice tips. The manufacturer gives the following additional details:

"The GunJet is ruggedly built for effective operation at any pressure from 30 to 800 pounds per square inch. The spray is adjustable by turning the handle, to give a complete selection range from a wide angle finely atomized full cone spray, through a full cone spray, to a far reaching straight stream. The entire unit is made of corrosion resistant brass, with the orifice tips supplied in hardened stainless steel. These tips are offered in five different capacities to provide a capacity range of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 30 gallons per minute. Capacities increase as pressures are increased. The hardened stainless steel tip gives extreme resistance to corrosion and abrasion, resulting in a long-life tip, that remains true in contour for dependable efficient spraying.

"Many important design features are offered by the GunJet. For example, the plunger nut at the handle end of the assembly is recessed. The operator's hand is thereby protected from injury and discomfort under back pressure from the gun. Another example is the positioning of the packing nut; this nut is exposed so that adjustment of the packing can be made easily and quickly . . . a time saving feature, since there are no parts to be removed," the manufacturer points out.

"In addition to the standard tips, the GunJet may be used with TeeJet Off-Center Tips. These tips provide a wide-width Flat Spray Pattern, the pattern width being determined by the tip capacity and the pressure."

For complete information write for GunJet Bulletin 65, to Spraying Systems Co., 3270 Randolph Street, Bellwood, Ill.

• Peanut Conference Speakers Listed

GUEST SPEAKERS and panel discussions will be featured on the program of the Research Conference on Utilization of Edible Peanuts to be held Feb. 5-6 at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans.

Some of the principal speakers and their subjects will be Charles M. Cruikshank, executive vice-president, Cinderella Foods, Dawson, Ga., "Problems in Manufacture of Peanut Butter;" George Gershuny, president, Peanut and Nut Salters Association, Newark, N. J., "Problems in Manufacture of Peanut Butter and Confections Containing Peanuts;" Dr. Victor R. Boswell, head, division of vegetable crops and diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, USDA, Beltsville, Md., "Research on Production of Peanuts for Edible Use;" Dr. Kenneth T. Farrell, chief, general products divi-

sion, QM Food and Container Institute for the Armed Forces, Chicago, Ill., "Need of the Armed Forces for Peanut Products." Other speakers will include William K. Kuehn, president, Good Foods, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Johnson, vice-president, The Kelling Nut Company, Chicago; and Carroll L. Hoffpauir and Andrew F. Freeman of the Southern Laboratory.

Panel discussion leaders will be: Charles M. Cruikshank; George Gershuny; John B. Geiger, superintendent, Blue Plate Foods, Inc., New Orleans; and Dr. George W. Irving, Jr.

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Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. Names New Officers

Election of new officers of Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company, effective Jan. 1, was announced recently following a meeting of the board of directors in Atlanta.

Lee Ashcraft, one of the company's founders, has been named chairman of the executive committee; George W. McCarty has been moved up to chairman of the board from his former position as president, and Van W. Wilkinson elected president.

McCarty, succeeding Ashcraft as board chairman, has served as president since 1944. He has been with the firm since 1916. Wilkinson, formerly vice-president, has been associated with the company since its founding in 1912.

Other promotions announced were: John E. Foy, Jr., Tampa, Fla., to vice-president; Walter J. Fargason, Atlanta, to secretary and treasurer, and W. Mercer Rowe, Jr., Atlanta, to assistant vice-president. Rowe will be in charge of Ashcraft-Wilkinson's Pesticide Division.

Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company operates throughout the U.S. and internationally in the distribution of agricultural chemicals, feeding concentrates, agricultural insecticides and allied materials.

Acala 4-42 Planting Seed Price To Be \$130 Ton

H. L. Pomeroy, Kern County cotton grower and president of the California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors reports the price of Acala 4-42 cotton planting seed has been set at \$130 a ton for 1953.

The price setting occurred recently at the mid year meeting attended by some 125 directors, cooperating cotton companies, farm advisers, agricultural commissioners and growers.

The manager's report said 34,000 tons of 4-42 planting seed produced for planting this season was sufficient for all growers in California and supplied a large demand from out of state.

The manager said the talk about the old P-18 strain being such a high producer in comparison to a 4-42 was erroneous and average yield figures did not bear this out.

In a discussion about the cause of some low yields and low gin turnouts this year, Harrison said it was not the fault of the strain of cotton but a combination of conditions such as some cultural practices, misuse of fertilizers and water, adverse weather, premature defoliation, poor picking and new cleaning equipment.

The directors of the distributors are Pomeroy, Bakersfield; E. G. Buerkle, Fairfax; Kenneth Frick, Arvin; Ray Cesting, Tulare; Joe Cardwell, Kerman; Lloyd Harnish, Fresno; and Floyd Nelson, Madera.

One Pink Bollworm Found In Pima County, Arizona

The finding of one specimen of the pink bollworm in Pima County, Arizona, has been announced by USDA. The worm was found at Sahuarita Dec. 12. Pima County was formerly infested but was removed from quarantine April 4, 1952, after no pink bollworm had been found for several years.



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A man in a movie theatre found to his horror that a bear was sitting next to him. Rushing excitedly up to an usher, he explained the situation. The usher turned the flashlight on and sure enough there was a bear with a man at his side.

"Sir," exclaimed the usher to the bear's seat-mate, "what do you mean by bringing a bear into the theatre?"

"Well," said the bear's companion, "he liked the book and I thought he'd like the picture."

• • •
An optimist figures that when his shoes wear out, he'll be back on his feet.

• • •
A young lady showed up at the office wearing a big smile and carrying a large box of cigars. To answer the quizzical smiles of her friends, she showed her third finger, left hand, complete with a large, brilliant diamond.

"It's a boy," she announced. "Six feet two, a hundred and ninety-five pounds."

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Flowers for stenographer	2.50
Lunch with stenographer	5.00
Perfume for Gladys	10.00
Theater and dinner with Gladys	25.00
Fur coat for wife	600.00
Add for stenographer	.50
	\$643.50

• • •
A guide had been showing a party of visitors around a great picture gallery. When he was through, he said, "Now ladies and gentlemen, if you'd like to ask questions, I'll be happy to answer."

"Well," said a woman, "can you tell me what brand of polish they use to keep these floors so shiny?"

• • •
Fluffy: Why did you run home last night?

Flossy: I was being chaste.

• • •
A loud-talking ranchman applied to a western banker for a loan. The banker asked a neighboring Indian if he regarded the rancher as a good credit risk. The chief pondered the question for a moment, and replied: "Big hat, no cattle."

• • •
The ten best years of a woman's life are between 29 and 30.

• • •
The second floor tenant called the party below and shouted, "If you don't stop playing that blasted saxophone, I'll go crazy."

"I guess it's too late," came the reply. "I stopped an hour ago."

• • •
She: You are a pauper.

He: Hurrah, is it a boy or a girl?

• • •
The finest after-dinner speaker we have ever heard is the fellow who says, "Bring me the check."

• • •
She: I have the prettiest little niece.

He: Yeah, I've been noticing them.

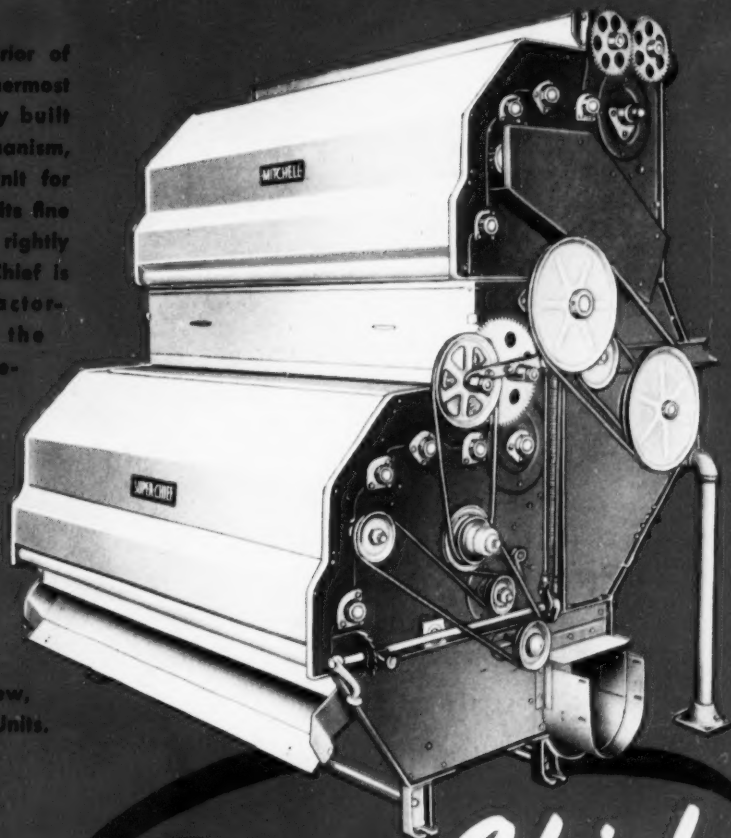
• • •
"Liza, how can you put up with such a lazy, shiftless, good-for-nothing husband?"

"Well, ma'am, our marriage is 50-50. I makes de livin' and he makes de livin' worthwhile."

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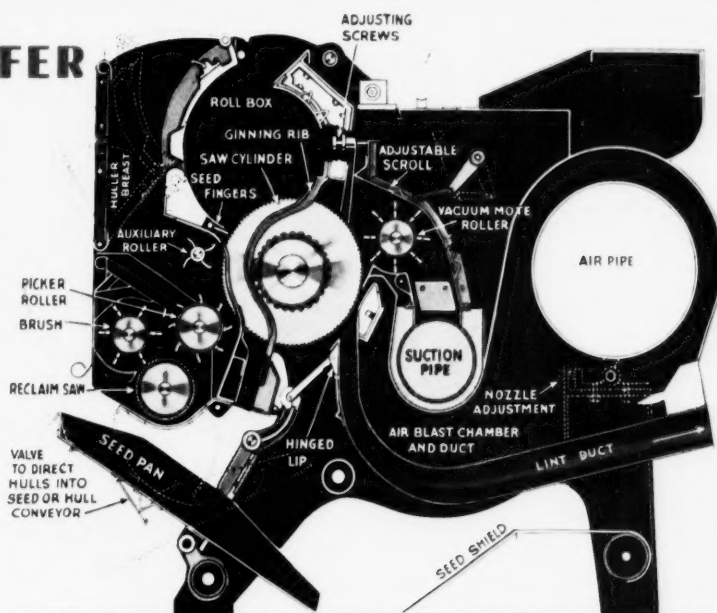
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